VOLUME 29.

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THE GALAXY

FOR 1876.

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Cabin Passage, \$70: Intermediate, \$45: Steerage, \$30. Excursion tickets, \$130: Peppaid: t-e-age certines as \$4 Apply at General Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. K. GEO. McDONALD. Agent.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. Jes. 184 to 192 Church-st., corner of White.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Stadler & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the retiring therefrom of Mr. Max Stadler. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated by the other partners, who have the exclusive right to sign the firm name in liquidation.

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ELKAN NAUMBURG, WILLIAM KRAUS, EMANUEL LAUER, New York, Jan. 12, 1876. EDWARD B. SIMON.

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ments ordered of us during JANUARY an FEBRUARY, 1876.

H. KILLAM & CO.,

PELETTES.

New York.

mit of pure merit."--- Con

Last July the firm of D. M. Swiney & Brogan a suit against complainant, claiming 133.85, due partly on telegraph stock, and the on account of some furniture purchased him. In September following they recovered igneent by default against him, and have red on his projectly. Reeve charges that no vice of the summons in the case was ever had him; that the return thereto is forged, and the never knew of the existence of the suit in after the judgment was rendered. He also tes that Edward M. Swiney, one of the intiffs, made an affidavit that \$2,133.35 was had so his firm when he knew such was not the refore asks that the judgment may be set de, and he be allowed to defend the suit and in his counter claims.

THE INDIANS.

CHEYENNES AND ARRAPAHOES. Special Disputch to The Chicago Trioune.

EAVENWORTH, Ken., Jan. 15.—About a month
a fight took place on the Red River near the s. and fears are now being entertained of utbreak which may take place at any mo-t, now sith stading the fact that the Indians accompanied by troops. The difficulty all insted from the trespassing of the Arrapa-s upon the hunting grounds of the Chey-ton the troops will do all in their power to rent a collision.

pper Missouri country represent that Sitting the second country represent that Sitting the second country represent that the reatens destruction to the frontier settlements. Commanders at up-river posts are in diness at the first note of alarm to pursue to old rascai to his winter quarters, and either ture or kill him and his entire band should hake the attempt to carry out his threats.

FINANCIAL

A BROKEN CONCERN.
Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribuna.
NSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 15.—Judge Sawyer, the Circuit Court, to-day rendered his de The Stockholders, His Honor held that helasses of stockholders are holden for the bilities of the Company, which amount in the gregate to nearly \$50,000. He fixed the count of assessment at 40 per cent on each are of stock. The stock is mostly held by n of means, who stand the loss.

izw York, Jan. 15.—The failure of Israel rjeon, a manufacturing jeweler, at No. 67 sau screet, is announced, with Eabilities at

VASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15—1 a. m.—For New England and Middle States, generally udy and slightly warmer weather will prevail.

h light rain, southerly to westerly winds, and ling, followed by rising, barometer. For the Upper Lakes, Upper Mississippi, and er Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather light rain in the southern portions of these ricts, with southeast to southwest winds slight changes in temperature and barom-LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

ium thermometer, 43. Minimum, 25. CHICAGO, Jan. 15-10:18 p. m.
On. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather. tation. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather.

yenne. 29.92 16 W. fresh. dear.

marek. 29.79 32 Caim. diear.

skirdge 24.91 17 8. E. fresh. O'ear.

anaba .29.85 23 Caim. Clear.

aver. 30.94 33 Caim. Clear.

venport. 30.99 37 Caim. Hazy.

skik. 39.65 42 S. W. fresh. Clear.

kik. 39.65 42 S. W. fresh. Clear.

yenwith 39.10 43 S. fresh. Clear.

Gibson. 30.12 41 S. fresh. Clear.

Gibson. 30.12 41 S. fresh. Clear.

Haven. 29.50 39 W. brisk. Clear.

ya Peak 29.80 7S. E. brisk. 26 Heavy 500.

ja Peak 29.80 7S. E. brisk. 26 Heavy 500.

THE MEMPHIS CARNIVAL. epproaching caraival are on a more extensive

e than ever before, and those who profess to wassert that Monsieur Nownon, the famous sumer of Paris, will again furnish the coses and pageantry, and that it will surpass thing ever witnessed on this constitution. Among the new features this will be a grand coronation at the Opera-House the night before the aval under the auspices of the "Ulks." toads and steamhouts will convey visitors to from the carnival at one-half fare.

Montreal Herald, Jan. 11.

See Tweed, of New York notoriety, who, it is has been hiding in this city for some weeks has been hiding in this city for some weeks while quietly taking a "sleever" in Joe Is Canteon on Saturday evening last, was hally and confidentially wished a Happy Year by a former companion in Sing.

The Boss seturned the compliment, of for a glass for his friend, put on blandest smile, and while the former was ged in filling an old meerschaum pipe—the relic of happy days in Wall street, the best of happy days in Wall street, the document of happy days in Wall street, the best of happy days in Wall street, the best of happy days in Wall street, the document of happy days in Wall street, the best of happy days in Wall street, the days days in Wall street, the best of happy days in Wall street, the best of happ

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

RELIGIOUS.

"Its present popularity is the re-The Rev. E. J. Goodspeed's "There is not a dull page be-Farewell Sermon.

> How the Church Should Act Towards Its New Pastor.

The Rev. Dr. Locke Preaches on the Subject of Habits.

Reply to the Rev. Mr. Duffield's Article on the Bible in the Schools.

Moody and Sankey at Philadelphia, and Whittle and Bliss at Madison.

FAREWELL.

DR. E. J. GOODSPEED'S PARTING SERMON.

The Rev. Dr. E. J. Goodspeed bade a final farewell to the Second Baptist Church last evening, upon which occasion he preached his farewell sermon to the congregation, from the following

Finally, brethren, farewell. Be of good comfort, be one mind, live in peace; and the God of love an eace shall be with you.—II. Corinthians, rid., 11. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The reverend gentleman spoke as follows:

extending over a period of more than eleven years is about coming to an end. The moment has arrived when the incumbent of this sacred office must say "Finally," This word points backward to a series of events which began in October, 1864, when, in the old church on the corner below, we first looked each other in the face as preacher and hearers. There is one at east who thanks God for that day, and for thousands of golden days in the association new to be sundered. The story of that ter years of labor and achievement is briefly summarized in the sermon of a year ago. It is not needful that this be repeated, though it should stimulus to labor and sacrifice, and as an incentive to thanksgiving and devotion. Keep it before you, and those that come after you, that God opened windows in Heaven over a people who brought their tithes and offerings into His storehouse, and caused this house to overflow into scores of churches and channels of usefulness. There are so many delightful recollections springing up as Memory waves her waned over the past, that a bouquet of happy memories could be gathered, whose fragrance would perfume this hallowed room and make us all glad time this hallowed room and make us all glad. But these flowers grow on many a grave, and there are some thorns hidden under their odorous and brilliant leaves. We merely glance slong the fruitful and busy years, and raise our song of gratitude to Him who hath caused us to transport desired. You have seen an elegant volume held to-

You have seen an elegant volume held together with a golden clasp. So the two parts of our text, the "finally" and the "farewell," are joined by a precious word that represents the richest of all numan professions and Christian bonds—love. "Brethren!" Have we not realized much of the wealth of meaning treasured in this expression? Has not this been a family clasped into heavenly unity by divine charity? We have loved one another. In Heaven, this hour, there are many souls who will give me joyous welcome if ever my feet tread the streets of gold. They were dear to my heart here, they will be more dear there, where the very atmoswill be more dear there, where the very atmos-phere is love. There are those who gather at these altars of grayer to whom I am grappled as with hooks of steel,—friends of years, whose and the bank circumstance of the points to a points to a point to

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1876. call a pastor adapted to the condition of this field. For more than ten years we have had to compete with the three most popular preachers in the Methodist denomination; while all around us able men have been sustained by earnest congregations. And yet, if I were well, I should like to try and repeat the work of the past on this well-gleaned soil. You need the ablest and strongest man in the denomination, and there is here an opportunity worthy an angel's powers and energies. You need to give him just the kind of support which we have received, only in greater degree and fuller measure. If funds are needed, there should be some one whom God has prospered willing to lead off in giving to meet deficiencies. This has been our history; and He who provides will raise up others for emergencies. The magnificent liberality of this people has abounded out of deep poverty—that is to say, while the many are poor, a few more able have grandly stepped forward to bear burdens for Christ. Some of these are dead, others live and do noble deeds; and some have yet to leare how to use their resources in the most honorable way. Some of you remind me of the comforters a

Some of you remind me of the comforters a sick man meets now and then, who tell you that you are very pale, very thin, very haggard, very consumptive, and altogether in a most danger-out condition. This sort of saiutation, frequently repeated, sends many a man to his bed or to his graye; whereas the opposite method rallies, restores, and raves the sensitive invalid. Some men keep harping on the poverty of the Church,—they have been crying it in my ears from the first year of my ministry till the last,—and at length they actually scare men into believing that the whole concern is on the verge of bank-ruptcy, and nobody wants to pay or do what they can. It used to frighten me fearfully, but I found that we lived through all crises, and had new strength and resources developed as we used them, and my voice grew louder and clearer as others piped mournfully. It is too bad to keep that up against a pastor and church. Rather, brethren, drop this whine and speak cheerfully, and God will do for you exceeding abundantly above all you ask or think. You know the different sensations produced by a company of frogs cryaking in the ditch and a choir of birds earoling their sweet and strring songs from the upper air or the swaving tree-top. Courage and cheerfulness and stirring songs from the upper air or the swaying tree-top. Courage and cheerfulness are powers which defy computation. If Neheare powers which defy computation. If Nehe mish had said, "We cannot rebuild; we canno make had said. "We cannot rebuild; we cannot make head against the enemy; we cannot, we cannot we will; we cannot we will; we will we will; we will we will; we will we wi

battalions at a critical moment to rally, advance, and throw their weight upon the giant foe. Brave words called victory to their standards, because shouts and cheers and commands and because shouts and cheers and commands and commendations roused dormant or cowed energies to heroic action. God Himself emphasized this principle by cursing the faint-hearted spies who discouraged the people from going up against the enemy, and by crowning with honor and power Caleb and Joshua, whose report was full of hopefulness and encouragement. Would to God that every voice might henceforth be pitched on a key to thrill all-hearts with holy purposes and gallant determination. Then you must succeed and prosper as tion. Then you must succeed and prosper as

tion. Then you must succeed and prosper as never before.

If you do your part as members of the Church and brethren in the various fields which invite the sower, the reaper, and the gleaner, the pastor will not overwork, unless, indeed, he prove to be like a horse T attempted to drive in a span. This animal was high-spirited and powerful, but kept continually in a foam. I discovered that his mate was cunning enough to time his own speed so as to let his tugs hang loose, but to keep up an appearance of doing his duty while he never pulled a pound. In my indignation I struck him a sharp blow, which served only to excite the other horse to increase his gait and still do all the work. After many vain attempts to provoke the shirk to duty without endangering the life of the other horse and myown, I gave up in despair. It was a source of satisfaction to tell the owner what had been going on, and to see him compet the smooth, cunning fraud to ehare the load and relieve his mate. Many a pastor is killed outright because he does the work that belongs to his people.

"Oh, what's the use of such labors," say some. And truly they do natpay, for this life, generally. The haidest tollers often fall out, and with hooks of steel,—friends of years, whose fidelity has been tried in adversity, and whose levalty has been steadfast and tender. Prof.

Bliss once said that among all the churches he had ever known, and years before he had any personal acquaintance with me he had observed it, he had never seen one so loyal to a pastor as the Second Church was to me. And I can add that, sorely as you have been tested by my long and discouraging illness, there has been no zerious diminution of that spirit. And you part with me now because justice to me and to the without a dollar to counfort themselves or their families, and with nobody's thanks. But such men bring things to pass, and the influence of their example and service gives effectiveness to a generation of toilers, and urges onward the cause of right-open and the proposed and most helpful institution of earth is a Christian church, where

whom I call friends, whatever their church relations. They have done me a thousand favers, and it is hard to turn away from them. After passing through fires, and panies, and disastrons times, you ought to learn that there is nothing sure but Heaven, and lay up treasures there. To this business God invites you; and, as His ambassador, I cannot refrain from beseeching you, every one, to set your affections on things above, and to seek to become rich toward God. Then shall we have houses in Heaven, where our hearts shall beat as one, pulsating with a mighty joy that springs from the throne of God. I must thank you all, my dear people, for words and deeds of love, for bearing with me, and bearing me on your hearts, and for all your thoughtfulness about my future. "The past at least is secure." I shall pine for your society, which a year's absence has only taught me how which a year's absence has only taught me how to appreciate. Give to the incoming pastor bountiful cordislity and aid him loyally, and with one hallowed purpose in spreading onwarthe knowledge of God, and of His Son Jesu Christ, our blessed Savior. "Finally, brethren farwell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love an peace shall be with you."

HABITS. The Rev. Dr. Locke preached yesterday morn ing at Grace Church on "Habits," taking as his

And Jesus came out and went, as He was wont, to the Mount of Olives.—St. Luke, xxii., 39. The subject to which I wish to direct your houghts this morning is contained in thos words of the text, "as He was wont," that is, "as His habit was," "as He was accustomed to do," and I can express it best by the title which I have given it in my sermon list. "The Power of word "habit" is our duties, our garb, the vest-ures in which we drape ourselves, and, by a very natural transition, the outward vesture of ou thoughts, and appetites, and characters; the drapery by which men see what man is, the livery which announces whom we serve, the balge and coat of arms of our Master. Our habits ar and coat of arms of our master. Our habits are our every-day actions, the little things which make up our happiness or our misery, the doing without which for one day would make us per-sonally more ancomfortable than the burning own of a town, or the dving of ten thousand. Let us look first at some, things about habite common enough, but, like a great many other common things, not enough considered and brought out and thought upon. And, first, the tremendous power of our habits. No triple-forged chains of steel, no prison barred and bolted, no giant foot pressed down

triple-forged chains of steel, no prison barred and bolted, no giant foot pressed down upon our helpless bodies, could hold us more firmly and stick to us more closely than the thousand little things which we do, day after day, unconsciously. You form in your youth some way of action, we will say, some trick of eating, or of waiking, or of holding your arms. You persist in it until you come of age. You then become awasened to the propriety of giving it up. Is it an easy task? Do you simply have to wave a magician's wand and say. 'Presto, change,' and this thing vanishes. Every one here knows that the hardest day laborer's work that ever was done is mere ease compared with the trial, the toil, the intense and close attention which it will require to get rid of one little peculiarity, and that often you cannot get rid of it. You may become a man of elegant manners; you may master all phillosophy, and reason like Pluto, and talk like Coleridge; you may have the very surcole of sainthood on your brow, and vet so awful is the force of habit, until your dying day, some one or two mean things which you fixed in your hife and way of action when you were a child, will torment and annoy you.

Take profamity. If a man has been accustomed from boyhood until the age of 30 to use profane language, and to interlard his daily talk with blasphemy against his Savior, and vulgar and demoralizing oaths, and suddenly resolves, from any motive you please, to drop it, does he from that moment

Savior, and vulgar and demoralizing oaths, and suddenly resolves, from any motive you please, to drop it, does he from that moment never utter another oath? Ask those who have tried it, and they will tell you that, after years of mounting guard on their lips, they have been shocked and pained a million times at the old words flying hot from their mouths, and often making the hearers contempthously smile at the idea of this man's having given up swearing; and yet he had given it up and was stringgling earnestly and bravely with it, and felt that he was gaining ground. Take the terrible habit of excessive use of stimulanis. Is there no one here who does not know the power of that? That you may array against it the opinion of society, the impending loss of station and position, the sure and acoulting illness, the run of society, the impending loss of station and posi-tion, the sure and agonizing illness, the ruin of fortune and grim poverty string at the gate, the tears of wife and child, the sight of aged parents going down with sorrow to the grave, you may, I say, draw all those up in battle array and put

presence, and also have a habit of lying, and slandering, and chesting, and deceiving. I am not putting the form for the substance, but I am insisting out the form as a most necessary thing in keeping alive the fame lighted in the heart. If we were all strong—wide popel the fact in the props, and stays, and helps, and enecks, we can find to keep our wills steady to their courses, and prevent them from flying the track.

But few of us realize how much we are dependent upon our arroundings, upon the forms and customs in which we live, to keep up our will. We go on well enough in an atmosphere surcharged with religion and morality, where it is a mark on a man to be openly irreligious or infide, and where the tide of society sets in favor of sacred things, but if all these props and habits were removed, and we were set in a place where the reverse was the case, where you need habits were removed, and we were set in a place where the reverse was the case, where you need may be a support of the habit of sinning becomes becond nature, we was the habit of sinning becomes second nature, we will can, through force, strengthen these from the strong through the continuity of missing the word a habit of praying becomes second nature, we was led to be the servants of God; if to the Devil, we become the slaves of the Devil. A weak will can, through force, strengthen these from the continuity of must as well as playing it our habits are covenanted to God, we are led to be the servants of God; if to the Devil, we become the slaves of the Devil. A weak will can, through force, strengthen these from the continuity of must as well as well as well as the direct product of Christianity? I may not only possible but inevitable which must of the same leaders to the most of the substance of the same leaders to the most of the same leaders to the special stream the same leaders to thing he every day does in his business life, why should he not be uncomfortable because he has left undone something in his daily religious life? This necessity forms the devotional habit—only habit—worthless in litself as a form, but valuable, oh how inestimably valuable God only can tell, as a safeguard against the instability of the human will. Forms are so dangerous, you say. Yes, they are. What could be more ghastly than for me to be going through this service simply to earn my money, and you coming to it simply because it was a part of the regular things a proper man ought to do, and neither of us caring one cent about and you coming to it simply because it was a part of the regular things a proper man ought to do, and neither of us caring one cent about the matter. That would be bad enough, but it would be ten times worse to have no worship and no service, except when we felt like it. We would very soon never feel like it. Form without spirit is for the time dead, yet whilst the farm remains with us it is the ever-present witness to the existence of the spurit which once inhabited and may still return to it. Near Ravenna there is a grand old church. It is desolate, empty; no one ever comes to worship there, but it is ready, and if ever in those strange freaks of worldly things the tide of life should flow back around it, the priess will only have to put on his vestment and light the altar lights. Everything is there and waiting. So forms are the structures ready built to which, at any time, and with all men, at one time or other, oftener far than we think, the spirit does comeback. "Good morning," "How do you do?" "Excuse me," are forms, in nine cases out of ten, said with no more feeling than the doll has who says "Mamma." But we ching to then, because there is a touth case when we really throw our hearts in them and mean a good morning, and are concerned in the doing of the person we address, and do feel sorry for any trouble we have caused. Habits of contresy, though often the purest forms, are necessary to keep us from being savages.

Now, it is the same with habits of retigion.

A person accustomed to pray at certain times may kneel and repeat a form of words without feeling, and his service is lifeless, but by the very formal act of prayer he acknowledges that devo-tion is his duty. A man accustomed to pray gets that prayer is ever required of him. There is no one who comes here to church, minister and all, who does not church, minister and all, who does not sometimes kneel or stand or respond mechanically. That is a wrong, and a sin, and an evil thing. But it would be a far worse thing to give up our habits of devotion and our habit of church-going, and come only when we felt like it. for experience shows that very soon we never will feel like it.—just as a man cannot give up his habits of eating, and take food at all hours, and whenever he feels like it, without deranging his health, so a man cannot give up church habits, and sacred ways, and holy customs, and depend on some spiritual captice, and chance moving of his soul, without deranging the health of his soul. In regular, constant, habitual good actions, persisted in until they become second nature, are laid the best foundations for a true, spiritual, hallowed, righteous, Christ-like life. piritual, hallowed, righteous, Christ-like life.

BIBLES AND SCHOOLS-

DR. DUFFIELD AND MODERN CHRISTIANITY.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: etc., being enemies of civilization, should be put down and kept down, and the man who allows them the same rights with truth holds truth Duffield, a modern Christian minister, who claims to be an American, who professes to believe in the right of private judgment, who lauds the civilization of the age as the product of his religion, and who comes forward with a labored thesis and a show of logic to prove the absolute necessity of continuing the Bible in our public schools to perpetuate a civilization, we presume, with all the breadth, with all the faith in God and truth, and with all the tolerance which He exemplifies.

But is this concentrated spirit of the worst tyranny and the worst arrogance the highest product of our Christian civilization? Has civilization come up, or down if your please, from the Nile and the Ganges, from Babylon and Neneveh, from Greece and Rome, struggling through the dark ages and through a thousand converging influences, passing down the centuries with accumulating light and power, giving to us at last all this glorious wealth of thought and science, and art and religion, refinement and charity, and civil and religion, refinement and charity, and civil and religious freedom which we call modern civilization? Has this come to us to give us no better expression of its results than this epirit of Duffield's, a spirit which would "put down and keep down" Romanism and infidelity, etc.? By "etc." we presume is meant Unitarianism, Universalism, Spiritualism, and all which departed widely from his creed. To preserve such a Christianity and such a civilization as this, would it be worth while to keep the Bible in our public schools? The Rev. Mr. Duffield himself furnishes the strongest argument possible against such a course. His spirit is the very essence of Popery, that which is most dreaded both in Europe and America. It is, without any exaggeration, the very spirit of the Inquisition. It is John Calvin, in the nineteenth century, burning Servetus. It is Martin Liuther preaching freedom and crashing hereey. If reading the Bible, then, in the public schools, will perpetuate such a Christianity, as this, the sooner that reading is discontinued throughout the country the better. We want no other argument.

Dr. Duffield's logic, with such an example as the result of all his religious instruction, is more than refuted. Say what he may about civilization and its dependence upon religion, and especially Christianity, every word he 'utters falls to the ground. If his own religious education can showloo broader, no more tolerant, spirit than this, of what essential value would such an education be to the loffy morality and mahliness of the rising generation? But, leaving Mr. Duffield to keep company with the Inquisitors, with John Calvin and the Pope of Rome, let us look at his reasoning. and Neneveh, from Greece and Rome, struggling through the dark ages and through a thousand

In seeing all things go well up there. With a growing amenides of social intercourse,—are vory marked features of our present civilization.

But can the Christianity of the Rev. Mr. Duffield some have produced this, with its hard and relentless and fearful doctrines of depravity and judgment, hell, election, and reproducino?

And have you, O, ye immortal teachers of the race.—Socrates, Plato, Zeno, Epectetus, flarens and have you, O, ye immortal teachers of the race.—Socrates, Plato, Zeno, Epectetus, flarens and have you, O, ye immortal teachers of the race.—Socrates, Plato, Zeno, Epectetus, flarens it wislom and goodness in oriental producing of Indiate wislom and goodness to one little spect of eatures of the world's life to the fertilizing inflaences of but one little stream. That life, if we understand aright, comes from a thousand sources, would it follow that the Biole must be used in our public schools, and that Romanism and infielity, etc., must be just down and kept down? This opens another question distinct from the above.

WHITTLE AND BLISS.

ATMAILSON, WIS.

Special Dispetch ts The Chicago Tribune.

Maddison, Wis., Jan. 16.—The union prayer, meetings, ougan, during the Week of Prayer, by the Congregational, Fresbyterian, and Baptist Churches, have been continued during the past of week with increasing interest. The different pastors and members of the churches have coperated heartily, and the extendance has been large, with a marked revival meetings, and no sensational methods to stimulate it. With the way thus prepared the produced with great and Bliss, began their labrys here cody. They held two meetings ever hold here. The Opera-House was crusded fall this afternoon with men alone, to whom Whitsic discoursed

large, with a marked revival of religious feeling, and no sensational methods to stimulate it. With the way thus prepared
before them, the evangelists, Whittle
and Bliss, began their labx's here to-day.
They held two meetings to-day which were the
largest revival meetings ever beld here. The
Opera-flouse was crowded fall this afternoon
with men alone, to whom Whittle discoursed
most effectively of the Prodrigal Son, and this
evening the Congregational Church, the largest Opera-House was crowded full this afternoon with men alone, to whom Whitie discoursed most effectively of the Prodrail Son, and this evening the Congregational Church, the largest in the city, was packed full, and many were unable to find standing-roora. Many legislators and State officers were present. Maj. Whittie preached from the texs. How long halt ye between two opinions? Mr. Blass singing seemed to impress the great audience as anging seemed to impress the great audience as anging seemed. preached from the text "How long halt ye be-tween two opinions?" Mr. Blas' singing seem-ed to impress the great andience as much as the preaching. At the prayer-meetings afterwards many bore testimony for Jesus and numbers rose for neares.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

MCBNIG.

PHILADELPHIA, P.L., Jan. 16.—At 8 s. m. the immense building was crowded. Moody preached on forgiveness and s. number of other subjects. vised all young converts to join the Young Men's Christian Association, which he believed a great help to the churches. He said the religious work

belp to the churches. He said the religious work now going on in this city had been more encouraging than he had sen elsewhere.

AITERNOON.

Fourteen thousand women attended the afternoon meeting, and thousands were turned away unable to get in. Moody preached on the word "Trust." This word in the Old Testament was the same as "believe" in the New Testament. The inquiry-rooms were crowded after the service.

Testament. The inquiry-rooms were crowded after the service.

Another immesse gathering of men took place to-night. Many prominent people sat on the stage. Moody preached the same sermon as in the afternoon. The inquiry-rooms were packed with penithents. A Christian Convention will be held in the Tabernacle Wednesday and Thursday to consider the best means of carrying on the present religious movement. rying on the present religious movemen

THIRD TERM. New York, Jan. 16 .- The Herald's Washing-New York, Jan. 10.—110 ton dispatch gives a rumor that ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York, has a letter in his possession from Gen. Grant, in which the President, in direct, explicit language, declares himself opposed to a third term, and asserts positively that he will refuse renomination. The correspondent, how-ever, says that it is impossible to trace the rumor to an authentic source.

The National Woman-Suffrage Con-vention.

The National Woman-Suffrage Association will hold its semi-annual Convention in Wash-ington. D. C., the 27th and 28th of this month. Matida Joslyn Gage, the President, upheld by the signature of Susan B. Anthony, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has issued a circu-lar for editors to please copy, proclaiming that the women of the Republic are about to hold the Centennial assemblage under the shadow of the National Capitof to press their claims to self-government.

NUMBER 144.

WHISKY.

The Movement on the Enemy's Works at Milwaukee.

Consultations of Government Officials-Feeling in the Cream City.

A Curious Order Sent to Golsen & Eastman by Boyd & Co.

A Hint as to Its Significance.

YESTERDAY'S DOINGS.

THE MILWAUKES BOYS. The announcement in yesterday's Tarbuna that the Milwaukee distillers and rectifiers were about to follow in the steps of their Chicago brethren, and plead guity to a part of the counts in the indictments against them, has caused considerable argument and excitement in the minds of some Chicagoans who have had dealings with the gentlemen from the Cream City. As will be seen by a dispatch elsewhere, the feeling of most prominence in Milwaukee was curiosity to know who the squealers were.

If It came out yesterday the District Attorney Hazleton, of the Milwaukee District, had also and that he was presumately the bearer of certain propositions from other dutillers who wanted to get in out of the wet. Whether this or something else was the object of the visit, it is certain

that it was long, and the conferences therein many.

Gen. Hedrick, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Iowa District, has also been in consultation with Col. Matthews on the general subject of the Milwaukee business, and was in the city yesterday. Gen. Hedrick had a hand in the Milwaukee seizures in the aame way that Supervisor Tuttor, had in the May raid in Chicago, and has a general interest in seeing all things go well up there. With a

In seeing all things go well up there. With a sound appreciation of the situation, the Iowan is understood to be in accord with Col. Matthews in his view of the proper measures to be taken to break the Milw sukee Ring.

Collector of Customs, returned from Washington yesterday, and came presumably loaded down with the views of the heads of the Government. He would not say this to a reporter last evening on being asked, but, shortly after the newsgatherer left him, he made his way over to Supervisor Matthews' rooms, and held a long conference with him. The import of the conversation was not made known by either party.

GOLSEN AND BOYD. When, in an attempted refutation of the charges published in The Tribune of Jan. 14. charges published in The Tribune of Jan. 14, in an interview with W. 8. Golsen, the firm of F. O. Boyd & Co. of New York, through their counsel, denied in the columns of the New York Sun that they ever dealt in crooked whisky, they protested entirely too much. In their explanation of the statements made by Golsen they asserted that the animus of the attack lay in the fact that the Chicago men suspected | Boyd of having informed against them. Under the present state of circumstances it is rather difficult of belief that men so mixed up in crooked affairs as F. O. Boyd & Co., as Golsen says, would have been anxious to inform upon anybody, and the general belief, for which there is good foundation, is, that they were never heard from until the is, that they were never heard from until the publication in the New York Herald of the statement that Golsen was supposed to have testified against the firm, when, in fact, he did not mention their name. This statement brought the firm into print with a denial of its truth. Hence the interview with Golsen, and the second denial in the Sun. While Golsen did cot testify against Boyd on the occasion of his first appearance before the Grand Jury, it is now among the possibilities, in view of the facts which have since then come to light, that he will make some is, that they were never heard from until the

then come to light, that he will make some DAMAGING REVELIATIONS when he is again put upon the stand. It is already pretty generally known that Parker R. Mason testified to having shipped Boyd & Co. crooked stuff, and probably Goisen can add something of interest to his testimony when he is again summoned before the Graugers.

The denial in the New York papers, however, was entirely too general in its scope to amount to much, and was sadly lacking, as will be seen, in the essential element of truth. It seems that the firm of F. O. Boyd & Co. has quite forgotten the fact that the firm-name has been signed to certain

The National Woman-Suffrage Converting influences, passing down the control rise with accumulating light and power, giving to a selected and secience, and act and religion, refinement and secience, and act and religion, refinement and secience, and act and religion freedom which we call motern eithilization? Has this come to see to give us no better expression of its results. "put down and Keep down." Romanism and initial fieldity, etc.? By "etc." we presume is meant Unitariams. Uniteraisms. Spiritualism, and all which departed widely from his creed. To preserve such a Christianism, and all which departed widely from his creed. To preserve such a Christianism, and all which departed widely from his creed. To preserve such a Christianism, and all which departed with the secondary of the National Capitof to press their claims to a level the Bible in our public secondary. The Rev. Mr. Duffield himself furnishes the strongest argument possible against such a course. His spirit is the very essence of Popey. The Rev. Mr. Duffield himself furnishes the strongest argument possible against such a course. His spirit is the very essence of Popey. The Rev. Mr. Duffield himself furnishes the strongest argument possible against such a course. His spirit is the very essence of Popey. The Rev. Mr. Duffield himself furnishes the strongest argument possible against such a course. His spirit is the very essence of Popey. The Rev. Mr. Duffield himself furnishes the strongest argument possible against such a course of the Bible in our public section is an accourse. His spirit is the very essence of Popey. The Rev. Mr. Duffield himself furnishes the strongest argument possible against such a course of the Spirit than the strongest argument possible against such a course of the popular possible against such a course of the spirit than the spirit than the possible against such as the spirit than the re

office of F. O. Boyd & Co., 52 Broad-Sterfer, New York, Feb. 14, 1875.—Measys, Colorn & Eastman, Chicago, Ill.—Geryllenen: Flease ship 50 more Diamond Calcolol. Mark it well.

It has already been explained that: Diamond C' was a private mark which was in use between C's as a private mark which was in use between that it signified "crooked," while goods marked "B" were straight, the initial "B" standing for Boyd. The gentleman who allowed the reporter to

see the above was now rather communicative, and added, in a perfectly casual manner, that ONLY ONE OF ABOUT A DOZEN

to the same effect.

"There are," continued the gentleman, "certain accounts of sales delivered to Messrs. Golsen & Eastman, by Boyd & Co. wherein is distinctly stated, by figures and remarks; the difference between "C' and "B' alcohol. More than that, the Government books kept by the two firms do not agree in their records of transactions between them. It is also capable of proof that Golsen & Eastman's bookseeper went on to New York at certain times, and there was considerable conversation between him and the firm in regard to the great difficulty there was in biding the crooked whisky, and of disposing of it secretly; and there are letters from Boyd stating that he was unable to render accounts of t secretary, and thouse and letters a logical and the stating that he was unable to render accounts of sales because he had been obliged to secrete the goods, and was not able to sell them just at that particular time."

rticular time."

Just at this moment there was an interruption

part by the approach of conversation, caused by the approach of another gentleman connected with the Government service, and the gentleman who had re-luctantly given the information looked daggers at the reporter, who beat a hasty retreat.

> MIL WAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 16 .- It has transpired that the indictment of Leopold Wirth was for the bribery of W. H. Roddis, a Gauger, and Peter Huegin, a Storekeeper. In Huegin's case \$100 was put in an envelope. At first he inlended to return it, but by advice marked the envelope and bills and put them away for proon when wanted. Huegin produced thisce before the Grand Jury. Huegin was emoved tast summer, but on the above facts og stated to the President, was reinstated detailed to the distillery of Thomas O'Neill, where, it is alleged, he observed what were considered irregularities, and remonstrated nistake, as will appear to-morrow on the facts or-made public

KANSAS.

Rich Harvests—A Good Constitutional Provision—Reavy Debts of Counties and Towns—Bogas Bonds. Special Correspondence of The Chicaco Tribune. Topeka, Kan., Jan. 14.—Give us two or three more such years of prosperity as the one just closed, and Kansas will grow round-shouldered with the load of good luck she'll have to carry, At this time last year, we were edging forward with our hats in hand, asking for cold victuals and cast-off clothing : to-day, we are chiefly concerned about the lack of adequate railroad facilitice for carrying off our surplus products. Falstaff's tattered prodigals are not here this winter. We are no longer short on shirts. It's diamondbreastpins we want now.

HAPPILY FOR KANSAS, the grasshopper calamity did not sensibly affect her financial standing as a State. It seemed terrible, at the time, that the credit of the State could not constitutionally be used to feed hun-gry citizens and furnish grain for the planting of crops; but the good things in fundamental taws, are not made to best the Almighty, but to assist Nature," as the doctors say. ers of the Kansas Constitution did not dream that the time would eyer come when it would be either necessary or desirable to appropriate public funds to buy bread for whole communities of needy people; but they did clearly foresee that the State might easily be burdened with a debt which would be a milistene about its neck. And so, they provided that the State debt should never exceed a certain sum. When Kansas begins to erect statues, the first and loftness atoms of all should bear the name of the man who wrote this provision. It is worth move than all the rest of the document, including the section which declares that women shall have projection in acquiring hansas have gradually come to own about everything in the State that is not covered by the statute of exemptions. The total present debt of the State is only \$1,335.77%, lof which \$759.250, or over one-half, is held by the State in its School and Sinking Fands. It is something for a young and unfortunate State like this to be proud of, that

thing for a young and unfortunate otate like this to be proud of, that HEB BONDS ARE ABOVE PAR, bing quoted in New York at 105, without any for sale even at that price. The State was obliged during the past year to invest some \$35,000 of supplus funds in United States bonds at a premium of 19½, for the reason that holders of her own bonds would not part with them. But, when you turn from State securities to those of a local character, the picture loses its sunshine, and takes on a twinght of uncertainty. The bonded debt of the counties, cities, and towns, is estimated, in round humbers, at about \$14,-000,000, or more than ten times as much as the debt of the State. Several counties each owe more than the State owes, and there are single school-districts whose bonded cobligations exceed the value of all their property. The cry of repudiation has already been raised in some localities, and in others the payment of interest reed the value of all their property. The cry of repudiation has already been raised in some localities, and in others the payment of interest is being resisted in the Courts on technical grounds. The taxes made necessary by these bonds, in some counties and cities, smoont to 7, 8, and 10 per cent. These bonds were sold at a heavy discount. running all the way from 10 down to 30 and 40 per cent; so that, for the \$14,000,000 of bonds which they have to pay, the people really received not more than \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 in money. Bondvoting was epidemic with us for several years, and we ground them out by armfuls on the slightest provocation. But we have quit it finally. You couldn't get a bond voted in Kansas now to develop a known Golconda. Hence the manipulators of this sort of thing have gone into the business of Marking Books 500.

thing have gone into the business of those who are looking for "investments" in something that has sents on it and coupons attached to it. In the spring of 1374, it will be remembered, discovery was made of a scheme whereby half a dozen andacious operators had effected a traudulent organization of Harper and Comanche Counties.—a barren and unoccupied tract of land in the southwestern part of the State.—and issued bonds of said counties to the amount of \$100,000 or more, some \$40,000 of which were held in St. Louis and New York. Two of the Comanche County bonds. of \$1,000 each, were sold to the Commissioners of the State School Fund by A. J. Mowry, who is a member of the present Legislature. He has been formally asked to refund a tot of Rice County school-bonds, issued to S. N. Wood, another member of the present Legislature, to pay for a school-house which he nover built; and it now appears that the school-district purporting to have issued the bonds is but "a sandy, unitabalted tract of the school-district purporting to have issued the bonds is but "a sandy, uninhabited tract of land," without a dollar's worth of taxable prop-erty in it. You will ask why the perpetrators of such glaring frauds are not only not arrested and punished, but actually elected to the Legislature? Excuse me, please, I am not guessin

conundrums: I am merely stating facts.

involving the good name of the State Treasurer and \$19,000 of the State's money, is so recent that the circumstances are still familiar to the reading public. This is decidedly the boldest villainy ever attempted in the State. The bonds were manufactured outright, like so much conterfeit money, and "showed" upon the State by one of its own officers,—the very one, too, who, more than any other, was supposed to be standing guard over the public funds. Had not the frand been detected just when it was,—and the discovery was purely accidental,—ten times \$19,000 would soon have gone the same road. There are now in the State School Fund over \$500,000 of school-district bonds, purchased at various are now in the State School Fund over \$500,000 of school-district bonds, purchased at various times during the lest three years; and the first act of the present Legislature (after making the isual appropriation for its own pay, of course) should be the ordering of a prompt and rigid gammation of these securities, as recommended by the Governor in his message. For aught that is really known, half of them may be spurious or valueless. Over \$30,000 of them are unquestionably worth only their weight as refuse space. The rest may all be good, and probably the state of the st they are; but it would be well to scrutinize them carefully before going very far out of the was to "point with pride" to the magnificent School Fund of more than a million dollars with which the coming children of Kansas are to be. entally equipped for the battle of life MEM.

MAKING OLD WOMEN YOUNG.

Row the Charms of Youthful Beauty Are Restored. The Mysteries of a Parisian Make-Up Bivulged by a Professor of the Art. What it Costs to Be Beautiful for a Short Time. New York Sun.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, we stood before the door of a Parisian coiffeur who has been known to New York ladies for the last eightcen years. The establishment is so well known that we need not tell where it is. That the pro pristor has done a good business in New York about his place. Besides a display of cosmetics, wigs, chignons, curls, costly ornamental combs, and other beautiful things for toilet use, there is in each of the two large bay windows of his shop a waxen figure, the bust and head of a lady, exquisitely coffed. One is a blonde, the other a brunette. Within the pedestal which supports each of the figures is machinery, which, being wound up, keeps each figure slowly revolving, thus showing the tout ensemble of her exquisitely-dressed blonde or jetty tresses. We studied these figures curiously for a moment and about his place. Besides a display of cosm these figures curiously for a moment entered the shop. Like a true Parision, siene G intrusts the management of his shop to Madarne G.— She wat behind the dest, and gave assent at once to our request for information in regard to the make-up of women. Bladame, is it true that an old woman can made up to look really young?" Lertainly she can," was the reply.. Even if she were over 50, and wrinkled and

es, even if as old as 50 we can make her p to look 25. We can make her either a blonder rasbrunette, whichever she prefers to be." ill you dye her hair and enamel her face?" We shall neither dye her hair nor ename What will you do?"

"Strat will you do?"
"Dome, I will show you." And she led the
wayto the introred and luxuriously-furnished
hatteressing room, and calling to Maggie, requested, her in French to bring her a number
of things,—works in hair, curls, taise fronts,
chighrous, and crimes. Placing these on the
dressing-table, she began:
"We will imagine that a lady comes to us in
her partiage, say about 6 or 7 in the evening, for per parriage, say about 6 or 7 in the evening, for she has been informed that it will take two hours to complete her make-up. She has taken her bath before leaving home, and has put on all of her underwear that she intends to wear at all of her underwear that she intends to wear at the ball that evening. She wears for the drive to us a plain black skirt and a loose redingots, which she's removes, and takes her seat. She knows beforehand that her make-up will cost about \$505 that will include the cost of hair. She is graf, and her hair is also thin. We brush it all from her temples, forebead, and neck. The hair that grows on the temple and neck and around the ears we darken with a dressing of macraro. Here it is." And she opened a little box containing a cake of dark substance, of the consistence of toap, a small, black bristle bruth, smaller than a tooth-brush, and with a thay mirror in the top. She continued:

bruin, smaller than a tooth-brush, and with a tinymirror in the top. She continued:

"This comes in all shades from blonde to black; it is not a dye, only a dressing. It would not glo to apply to all the hair, but it effectually tinges all of the lady's hair that will be visible after we have finished her coffure. Geetlemen purchase a great deal of mascare for their bearls. It is manufactured by Panaficu, of Paris; we call him Le Grand Panaficu, After this kiressing is applied we gather all the lady's this irressing is applied we gather all the lady's hairin a flat coil on the top of her head. Then we gut on a false from of the color desired."

Midame showed us the kind of front which would be used for the purpose. It was made of natural curly hair, witheach separate hair drawn into a piece of white hair lace, and knotted there so firmly that it would be easier to null out the so firmly that it would be easier to pull out the

hair from the head itself than from the lace of such a front. Placed over the flesh of the hand the lace is invisible, and the hear looks as if growing out of the skin. It is easy to see that such a front would be a perfect deception. Placed directly over the parting of a lady's hair it simulates the natural growth to perfection. Middame continued: "We draw the hair of this front around the lady's head and then pin on this light chignon. You see that it, too, is made on hair lace, and imitates natural hair perfectly. It is easily sijusted. We fasten it on age the front aiso with these fine invisible falling down the back we leave until the face is made up. We now proceed to remove the poignoir or wrapper which we placed around the lady's shoulders when we began too dress her hair. We examine her whole face, neck and arms, and with her whole face, neck and arms, and with this small pair of tweezers we remove every superfictors hair. If there are any abrasions of the skin or pingles, we cover them with a clipping of rubber court-plaster. You see in this little-book that there are all snades of court-plaster to suit different shades of the skin, from plaster to suit different shades of the skin, from the shade of the skin, from the skin of the skin

plaster to suit different shades of the skin, from pure white for the brow and temples to red for the lips. Next, if there are any black or brown moles we leave them to the last, and cover them with black court-phaster to make beauty-spots, or, as we call them in Paris, mouches. Then with a soft, fine sponge we moisten the face with rose-water and very the arms, hands, neck and face this creme de l'imperatrice, and this shill fine preparation creme de brs. Both you see have been approved by the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. We mb it in and down with a fine, soft sponge, and when we are through a fine, soft sponge, and when we are through the skin is perfectly whita too white to be nat-ural, in fact. Moreover, the creme fills and ural, in fact. Moreover, the creme fills and hides every wrinkle, so that our lady looks almost hide a fine marble statue. Still the natural color and texture of the skin show beautifully through the hilly whiteness. Now we take the brush and, after clearing the eye-brows, we color hem with fard Indian, carefully matching thereoffer of the har which the lady has chosen."

She showed us the little cake of fara and the pointed leather stamp with which it was applied. Gent men use this fard also for their beards. New she opened snother little box which incloses blue crayon.

member we have bidden all the veine surface of our ladys skin With this which you see is also approved by Faculty of Medicine of Paris, we trace teins all over again. We begin at the s go up the arms, penul them on the fair on the sides of the face, on the temples and the forehead. This requires the nicest care and some knowledge of anatomy, for we must not make veins at random. Then with this same senell we trace a delicate line under each eye, and shade off the same with a clean leather

whether make ups, the lady boks as natural as she des beautiful."
"And now long will it last?"
"Uttil the lady finds it necessary to wash her "Util the lady finds it necessary to wash her slim," was the reply.

"Please proceed with the process."

"New comes the very need part of all, the application of the color. Here are a dozen differentishedes of rouge. If our lady is made up for a flonde she will require pale rouge; if for a brugette, dank. Sometimes it takes ten minutes of more to get precisely the right shade. At last it is found, and we go on. We tink the cheeks, shading off with kiel or buckskin stamps on the side of the face and toward the nose and eyes. We tings the nostrils in the same manner, also the chin, and the ears, for a healthy woman always has as much color around her nostris, chin and ears, as on her cheeks. The tips of her fingers and the palms of her hends are alse gone over. Then the hps, which require an ungrant red, which is also brought out in different shades, to match the different shades of rouge. At the last we put on the little mouches, or beauty spots, and attach the long curls, and she make-up is finished.

"Theye described the finest and most artistic make-up of all, and also the costilest. The lady pars us \$50, and all the cosmetiques and hair that has been used is hers, and as she are her that he she used is hers, and as she are her that her been used is hers, and as she are her with the second of the latter that he been used is hers, and as she are her with the second of the latter that he been used is hers, and as she are her with the second of the latter was the second o

make-up of all, and also the costliest. The lady pays us \$50, and all the cosmetiques and hair that has been used is hers, and as she sits before the mirror and witnesses the whole operation she knows how to make herself up on ruture occasions, and she has a supply of cosmetiques for all the balls of a season. I assure you I have made up many a woman of over 50 in this thanner, and you would declare that she way not more than 25; but she must know how to complete the effect with the robes that she wears. Above all, she must select her necklace with care, and, if possible, wear lades around her neck to cotten the hard outlines that betray age even more than wrinkles."

her neds to soften the hard optimes that netray age even more than wrinkles."
Without vouching for the correctness of Madane's statements regarding the narmlessness of the connectiques that are approved by the medical faculty of Paris, we have given her own worlds to the readers of the Sun. They must judge for themselves.

Coroner Hendrix, of Bloomington, Ill., has learned that the name of Saturday's suicide at Danvets was Andrew Meisfelder, and his liome in Switzerland. One hundred dollars were found

CRIMINAL NEWS.

More Light Thrown on the Mysterious Murder at Saginaw, Last October.

Circumstances Attending the Shooting of Ex-Senator Fairall at lowa City.

The Trials of the Fag-End of the Illinois Kn-Klux.

THE EAST SAGINAW MYSTERY. East Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 16.—On the morn ing of Oct. 26, the body of William Stewart, rominent liquor-dealer of Au Sable, was found on the street in that place bearing evidence of having been foully murdered. Stewart had left \$1,000 in his pocket, and, when found, the money was missing. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of death produced by some sharp netrument. H. B. Farrington, a jeweler, who had served one term in State Prison, was accested on suspicion. Blood was found in his shop, on the floor and window-curtains and the sides of the door. Farrington waived examination and was committed to jail to await trial. A woman named Rivers, with whom Stewart had been on quite friendly terms, and who resided in the same building, and was regarded a Farrington's paramour, was arrested as an accomplice, but was subsequently released, owing to informality in commitment. The other day Farrington turned State's evidence, implicating Daniel Sullivan and Charles Riker, who were arrested, and the examination is now in progress. Farrington testified that Suilivan and Riker had made propositions to him to assist them in robbing Stewart, who was known to have money, but he declined. Stewart came into his store on the night of the murder, and, while talking with Farrington, some one came to the door and knocked. Farrington opened the door, and these are with week or a reveal. One has recommended. three men with masks on entered. One he rec-ognized as Sullivan, one as Riker, and a stran-ger. Sullivan seized a chair and knocked Stewogaized as Sullivan, one as ruser, and a ruser ger. Sullivan seized a chair and knocked. Stewart down, and struck him several blows; then took the pocketbook out of Stewart's pocket, and, taking out the money, threw the pocketbook and hat into the stove. They their dragged Stewart's body outdoors, and that was the last Farrington saw of them that night. The defense expect to prove an alibi. Farrington has been a noted counterfeiter, and public sentiment seems to be against him.

A LOUISVILLE MYSTERY. Louisville, Jan. 16,-The body of Amanda Adams, colored, was discovered in the Ohio River at Jeffersonville to-day. At the Coroner's inquest it was developed that she was drowned at the wharf last Wednesday, though whether by foul means or accident was not learned. A colored woman, Anna Downs, swore at the inquest that she was with Adams, on Wednesday night at the river, and that one John Mays purposely pushed her into the water. Mays stated that Downs and Adams were on the wharf Wednesday before midnight, and that he, from a position on some lumber-floats near by, heard a splash in the water, and saw one woman, whom he subsequently ascertained was Downs, running away. The jury did not consider Downs' evidence worthy of belief, and consider Downs' evidence worthy of belief, and therefore did not order Mays' arrest. Another negro, whose name is Redding, was with Mays at the time of the occurrence. Neither he nor Mays informed the authorities of the drowning until twenty four hours afterwards, and now Redding is missing. The mystery has produced much excitance.

timent seems to be against him

THE ILLINOIS KU-KLUX. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CARBONDALE, Ill., Jan. 16.—The case of The People va. O'Brien, Allen, and Hickey, accessories after the fact of the robbery of Reuben Jenkins by Montgomery Steven was continued in court at Murphysbero yesterday. About twenty-five witnesses were examined, the pris-oners testifying in their own behalf. Argument was made, and after the Judge's instructions the jury retired at 11:10 p. m. After being out thirty minutes they returned with a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was at once made and the court adjourned at midnight This is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500 and imprisonment not over two years in the County Jail. The testimony is strong against

ELEVEN OBSTINATE MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chaongo Priouse.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Jan. 16.—The jury n the case of The People vs. Melvin Fuller, [accused of tearing up the track of the Michigan Lake Shore Railriad, has disagreed after remaining out twenty-one hours, and been discharged. They stood eleven to one for con-

PUEBLO, Cal., Jan. 16.—A drunken rough named James Delaney was fatally shot here today by a policeman, whom Delaney resisted and assaulted with a knife.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—At 10 o'clock to-day Samuel Whaley, of Brooklyn, was garroted and obbed while passing through Water street in hat city, by two ruffians.

Daverport (Ia.) Gazette, Jan. 15.

There has been no such excitement in Iowa day over the shooting of ex-Senator Samuel H. his residence, a mile from the city, Thursday night. The occurrence was the culmination of difficulties for which, it is believed, no one but himself can be blamed. Most of the acquaintance of Mr. Fairall throughout the State, as well as at Iowa City, are well informed as to the conduct which has induced his domestic troubles. He has certainly, by a shameless with a widow, done a great deal of harm to the community, his family, and himself-and nor he commences payment of the penalty. He was shot down in plain sight of the palatial mansion he has reared and deserted. The Gazette correspondent at Iowa City gives the following account of the affair:

Mr. Fairall has not been living at his house for som weeks, and last night visited it with two men for the purpose of removing some stock, all of which is his His intention had become known out at his home. which is just on the edge of the city, and when he a which is just on the edge of the city, and when he arrived there his brother-in-isw, Samuel Workman, with members of the family and hired men, were found guarding the stock, armed with goins and revolvers. Mr. Fairall inelated upon having his property, and, upon his attempting to open the gate to the cattle-pen, he was set upon by the whole posse. Mr. Fairall was now alone, the other men being behind. He had a revolver and shreatend to shoot any one who hindered him in taking his property, and actually discharged a shot in the air. He did not laim at any one, as the shot would have proved fatal, all the porties standing within 10 feet of each other. Fairall then proceeded into the pen, and, when his back was turned to Workman, the latter shot him in the back, inflicting what is considered a fatal wound. Fairall

in the lands of friends.

The Press has a different version of the affair—introducing it with a terrible array of statements concerning Fairall's course of life, which led his wife to refuse to apply for divorce, but to procure his indictment for adultery, and of alleged plans on his part to alienate her estate. But the adulter of the Press is a hitter grown of Fairail for political reasons, and goes to the very extreme of decent language in his charges against Mr. F. According to this account, Fair-all went out to his house with a crowd of rough ellows-he being "fully armed and disguised

when rairal and his men reached the catiley and his oldest son went down alone and unarrand, and, jumping over the gate, was immediately fired upon by his father. The lad was not hit, and raised the slarm, which throught his uncle, Mr. Workman, and the other, to the rescue. Fairall then fired upon Mr. Workman, and the two parties began exchanging powder and lead pretty lively, about inventy shots, in all, passing. In the general melee Fairall got his wound, and it is not known by any one who gave it to him. Dr. Peck, Fryce, and Shrader took the ball out to-day, and he is in ho danger, except from erystpelas, which may result. result.

Mr. Fairall denies that he was in disguise, and that he fired at his son. He also declares he

has made no attempt to leave his family shelterless or gain their property.

At a late hour last evening the wounded man was resting easily, but was in a critical condi-

"THE DRAMA FOR ALL,"

A French Novelist's Pet Scheme-Paul Feval at a Parisian Maitnee Con-ference-Remarkable Statements as to the Stage in England. Writing on Dec. 12, the Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says: "M. Paul

Feval, the celebrated novelist lectured this after-

noon, at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, on a sub-

ect which cannot fail to interest English readers.

Every recent visitor to Paris must have been

struck by the change which has of late come over the spirit of theatrical performances here. Almost every theatre now gives on Sunday afternoons representations which are generally more interesting and are sometimes more im-portant than the ordinary evening enterainments. The movement was commenced by M. Ballande, who organized a series of what I may call educational performances of classical masterpieces which are seldom played; and, in order to give additional interest to his enterprise, he engaged some literary man to introduce, by a few doments, the subject of the morning representaments, the subject of the morning representa-tion. His original idea was to afford parents an opportunity of taking to the theatre the sons who come home from scho every Sunday, but who camed ramain out till midnight. M. Ballande main out till midnight. M. Baliarde's attempt was much ridiculed at first, but success brought with it a host of imitators. The Gaite was one of the first theatres to follow suit, and here the vocal and terpsichorean strength of the house was employed to restore some of Moliere's comedies, and to revive tragedies which are relieved by music. The educational aim was gradually overlooked. The conferences, as they here call lectures, were dropped, and the result was two performances a day instead of one. The Gyunase has striven to give some general character to its Sunday matinees by selecting pieces from the repertoire of Scribe, except when Bouffe had occasionally of Scribe, except when Bouffe had occasionally emerged from his retirement. But the Vaudeville and Varieties attempt no higher aim than that of making their day-audiences laugh with 'Le Chapeau de Paile d'Italie,' or 'L'Homme Blass.' Let me mention, par parenthese, that when Charles Mathews was here, on his way out to India, he stroiled into the Vaideville to see the latter piece, the to the Varideville to see the latter piece, the original of 'Used Up,' and was agreeably suroriginal of 'Used Up,' and was agreeably sur-prised to bear enthusiastic praise of his own im-personation from the lips of a strange lecturer. So eager are French people to initiate the youth-ful mind into the beauties of dramatic literature that Signor Rossi has been asked to arrange with the Minister of Public Instruction the dates on which he had best give several morn-ing representations of Shakspeare. Bur it is not only collegians who fock to the matinees. There are thousands of individuals who object to late hours, and who do not know how to employ the enforced leisure of a Sunday afternoon. These enforced leisure of a Sunday afternoon. These fill the theatres to such an extent that it is some

times impossible for late comers to find a seat, and they are sent away from the doors of one theatre after another, obliged to amuse themselves after all in a another, obliged to amuse themselves after all in cafe at that stupidest of all games—domino-Some critic whose wash is father to the though professes to foresee the time when all theather performances will take place in the afternoon as they used to do in the Elizabethan times. This is looking too far ahead. Enough for the moment to note the success of the experiment. To return to the conference of M. Paul Feva Some two years ago he advocated the establish ment of a Theatre Moral, and his propose ment of a Theatre Moral, and his proposition excited so much discussion that, to use his own words, he had the honor of being ridically philosophers in several pieces discussion. It spoke to-day on the same theme; but he close epoke to-day on the same theme; but he chose for his ideal stage a happier designation, 'Le Theatre Pour Tous,' the theatre from which no one would be excluded, but in which roung boys and girls could take as lively an interest as their more sinful elders. M. Feval is a man of about 55 years of age; he is of medium height, his broad forehead is baild, and his full beard is thickly streaked with white. There is little of the sictly cast of thought in his features; but his eyes brighten as he warms into his subject, and a pleasant smile gives additional point to his frequent touches of quiet, good-humored satire. uches of quiet, good-humored satire Mr. Authory Trollope, but the expression of h face is more genial. He speaks extempore in a low-toned voice, but with admirable elocu tion, and with such fluency and finish that a verbatim report would not need the alteration of word. If he had not learned his entire dis

course by heart, he must possess his countrymen's gift of speech to even on unwonted state
of perfection.

"After explaining that he asked for nothing more than plays in which marriage
was not triturated in a mortar, and
in which it was not necessary entirely to undress the actresses, he pointed to the
example of the theatre in which he stood as a
proof that immorality was not the only thing
that paid. The "Tour du Mondo" had been that paid. The "Tour du Mondo" had been played for some 400 nights. He maintained that there still were parents who looked after the places to which their children directed their steps. In the plays he advocated he hoped to find the diction of the great masters r du Mondo" had bee hoped to find the diction of the great masters of style fairly imitated, instead of what he called the Chinese of the existing successors of Moliere. There were plenty of worthy living dramatists, and he instanced among others Henri de Bornier and Albert Deipit. There were at this moment, however, 1,500 dramatic authors' in France to pick up the crumbs of the bunquet left by the three grat dramatists par excellence. The theatre he advocated was the theatre for all, in contradistinction to the present stage, which was established on the principle of excluding a certain portion of the general public. The former would pay better than the latter. He thought that managers strove too strenuously to attract coooties. These ladies, however, would infallibly go whorever other people went, whereas the ladies present would not; he was sure, go to places chiefly patronized by objectionable persons. He inveighed against the uncessing and degrading practice of parodying whatever was poble and experted his because the section. ent would not, he was sure, go to places chiefly patronized by objectionable persons. He inveighted against the unceasing and degrading practice of parodying whatever was noble, and exhorted his hearers to watch over the culture of the children of to-day, the men of the future. As to the cause of the degradation of the French stage, will it be believed that so intelligent a man as M. Feval could ascribe it to England? It was the "true Anglais," he declared, which had enthroned and defined the impudent, obese, unclothed creature who exhibited her form on every Paristian stage to the exclusion of the meagre figure of high art. At this season of the year, he said, all the London managers endgeled their brains to invent some new true for their Christians pieces. They all went mad on the very same day, and their pantomines were played for six months. M. Feval did not give his authority for the statement, but I shodid like to know what pantomine was ever played till the end of June. He may have meant six weeks. Does not M. Fevel know that pantomines are intended for the

nke to know what pantomime was ever played till the end of June. He may have meant six weeks. Does not M. Fevel know that pantomimes are intended for the children he takes under his protection, and that, however imbecile they may be, they are never immoral or indecent? As to Shakspeare, he said he had only been made known to Englishmen when glorified by Charles Fechter; but he is again to be manifested by Ernesto Rossi, It is true that the English will not understand the Italian translation, added M. Feval, but then "they no longer understand the Italian translation, added M. Feval, but then "they no longer understand all Shakspeare's language." The audience naturally laughed, but how can an educated man of letters condescend to raise a laugh by such means? There are few Englishmen who can discourse with the easy grace of M. Feval, but I venture to assert that no man addressing a public audience in London would make so egregious a blunder in speaking of dramatic art in France. The most cursory glance at a passanger might have convinced M. Event this art in France. The most cursory glance at a newspaper might have convinced M. Feval that at one London theatre at least Shakspeare has been represented for more than a year; and I remember remarking one day in the spring that Shakspeare was being played at

a year; and I remember remarking one day in the spring that Shaksheare was being played at some seven or eight theatres the same evening. Now, the recent performances of Rosai have proved to everybody the amazing ignorance of Shakspeare that characterizes, with very few exceptions, the most highly educated Frenchmen. The clever anthor of "La Fite du Diable" ought to be the last person to allow his prejudice against a nation that admires his taient to circumscribe his information or to cloud his judgment. The very tragedy of "Horace," played to-day after his conference, may be adduced as an unasswerable refort. It would be eafe to assert that. Corneille iras not been played twenty times since the beginning of the year in all the forty or fifty theatres of Paris. Is this a proof that Frenchmen mo longer understand the language of Corneille? Thank God, it is not so, as the ringing applause evoked to-day by all the noble, patriotic sectiments amply proved. From the moment that Corneille is not understood the day of France will be numbered. That moment is far distant, we all alike believe and hope.

Killing Fish with Powder. Santa Resa (Cal.) Democras.
We are informed that the infamous practi

extent which will soon utterly exterminate all extent which will soon utterly extend to the kinds of fish in the streams of Sonoma County. Large and small fish are rathlessly killed by this barbarous practice. Just now the salmon trout is on its travels to a spawning ground, which but few will reach. We are informed by an ege-witness that after a single discharge of giant powder in Russian River he counted twenty-seven large agreements that the property of the salmon with their belies upward on the large salmon with their bellies upward on a er fish of other varities and innumerable small-er ones, which were left to decay along the bank throughout the country. We hope to present Legislature will pass a law male penalty so stringent for killing fish with giar powder that no one will dare to risk it.

VON ARNIM.

His Renty to Some Animadversions mutic Disobedience or the Violation of Official Secrecy.

Britian Correspondence London Times.
Count Arnim, in consequence of Prince Bis

parck's recent speech upon the heinous nature of diplomatic disobedience, has sent the follow ing letter to the editor of the Berlin Vossiche Zeilung:

FLORENCE, Dec. 10, 1875. - DEAR SIE : If pri-Parliament, whether designedly or not, their only resource is the press. Confiding in your well-known readinesseto assist those who apply to you, I take the liberty of addressing you on the To prove the necessity of enacting special

To prove the necessity of emeting special pounties for derelections committed by servants of the Poreign Office, Prince Bismarck, in his speech of the 3d inst., ilmstrated his argument by citing examples which, probably against his will, were erroneously referred by the public to me. This error is accounted for by the Chancellor saying, in the concluding passegs of his speech, "that, after contemplating recent events, it must be owned that the most inconceivable things did come to pass." In a preceding tissaged after disting upon the expedience. ing passage, after dilating upon the expediency of rendering German Ambassadors true to their charge by subjecting them to the supervision of the Bertin Criminal Court, the Chancellor expressed himself to this effect; "If a person ordered by His Majesty to report upon certain facts tells a lie, representing for instance, somebody else as the author of an article written and posted by himself," etc. On hearing these words, most members of the German Parliament, I am afraid, will have understood the Chancellor to refer to the article published in the Echo du Parliament at my instigation, and incidentally mentioned in the lawsuit instituted against me. Divesting the words used by the Chancellor of their hypothetical form, and turning them into plain language, we have this: "Count Anim, having been commanded by His Majesty to report who it was that caused the insertion of the well-known limps in the Echo du Parlement, mentioned somebody else as the author of an article written and posted by himself." As much, indeed, had been stated in the semi-official press before; and, as the Chancellor has again referred to the matter, without expressly declaring that he was making no allusion to a systement contradicted usone and nauseaum in the ing passage after dilating upon the expedience of rendering German Ambassadors true to the declaring that he was making no allusion to statement contradicted usque ad nauseam in the course of the trial, I find myself compelled to declare as follows:

1. I have never been commanded by special

1. I have never been commanded by special order of his Majesty to report upon the article in the Echo du Partement.
 2. I have never mentioned another person as the author of the article in question, but only stated that sometody else was named by a Paris journal as the author.
 3. I could never have intended to conceal that a press-acet connected with the Embassy did.

a press-agent connected with the Embassy did, at my instigation, publish the article in a Bel-

gian paper, aithough his proceedings were not entirely approved by me; for did not the Chanentirely approved by me; for did not the Chancollor subsequently take an interest in having
this passage circulated by the German press,
and did he not say it fell in with his views?

4. As early as October, 1872, and at a place
which I shall not here mention, I fully explained
in what way I was concerned with this incident.

5. In my report of Oct. I, 1872, read at the
trial, I admitted originating the article in question, using language perfectly intelligible to any
responsible member of the Foreign Office. I
worded it thus: "It will be the Ambassador's task to make the French do wrong. He
will have to take note of their conduct, as has will have to take note of their conduct, as been done of late." I cannot comprehend these words could have been misunderstood. my opinion they could leave no doubt in the minds of these acquainted with the relations between the Paris Embassy and the presagents connected with it. Besides, it was only in 1874 that the matter swelled out to the proportions of a "question." In 1872 notting but a snort telegraphic correspondence had passed upon the subject between Paris and Berlin. My report on the 18t of October, 1872, in which I announced that the article had been commented upon in a sate astic tone, as desired by the Chancelibr, concluded the correspondence. It was only on May 23, 1874, that Herr von Buelow desired me to explain what had passed. His letter nds of those acquainted with the relations be sired me to explain what had passed. His letter is printed in the Supplement to Decker's edition to the Arnim trial, page 117. When I received to the Armin trial, page 117. When I received this letter I was at Carlsbad, and had not all the papers about me which I required to retail the affair to mind. Herr von Buelow's letter, referring to my report of Oct. I, 1872, quoted one passage of it, but omitted that other passage in which, using language perfectly intelligible to the initiated, I declared in what way I was mixed up with the article approved by the Chancellor. This passage is the one quoted above: "The Anabassador will have in what way I was mixed up with the article ap-proved by the Chancellor. This passage is the one quoted above: "The Ambassador will have to take note of their conduct, as has been done of late." The intention of the writer in omit-ting this passage is too evident to require com-

Hence it follows that the Chancellor's notion in reverting to the subject of Parliament on Dec. 3 were entirely erroneous. It devolves upon me to correct these mistakes, lest errors ontradicted again and again might be credited after all on the Chancellor's authority, and lest it should appear that I had reported a deuberate

untruth.

The Chancellor also spoke of the recusancy to The Chancellor also spoke of the recusancy to coders frequently to be met with among diplomatists, and which must be provided against by special clauses in the Fenal Code. Considering that no cases of diplomatic disobedience have come to the knowledge of the public, that no disciplinary in the pronounced against any one except myself, the audience were naturally led to assume that the accusation of diplomatic disobedience referred to me. However, as I find nothing in my past career at all analogous to the possibilities instanced by the Chancellor. o the possibilities instanced by the Chancellor, Il I can do is to state that, in the entire course of the trial, notwithstanding the trouble taken by the Public Prosecutor, not a single case of deliberate and designing disobedience has been

proved against me. From what has been uttered in Parliament by From what has been uttered in Parliament by others, I apprehend the opinion is gaining ground that I have violated official secrety. I learn also from the papers that I am about to be prosecuted on the charge of reason, as the supposed author of a pamphlot seized by the police. I therefore deem it my duty to declare that I have never published any official document containing secrets. I have the monor to be, etc., ARNIM.

One of the many disagreeable incidents of the Arnim controversy is, that somehow it seems to have been discovered that Judge Reich, who presided at the first trial of Count Arnim, a day or two before pronouncing sentence, in a friend-ly that with certain acquaintances at a public restaurant, hinted at what the issue would be This being centrary to rule, a disciplinary inquiry has been instituted.

It is stated that Count Arnim will shortly be

ANDREW JOHNSON'S WIFE DEAD. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16 .- The wife of exresident Johnson died at her daughter's, Mrs udge Patterson's, near Greenville, at 11 o'clock

last night. The funeral will take place Tues MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 16 .- A special from Greenville, Tenn., Jan. 10.—A special from Greenville, Tenn., to the Avalanche says the widow of ex-President Andrew Johnson died there last night, at the restrience of her daughter, Mrs. Patierson. She had never fully recovered from the shock caused by the sudden death of her husband.

RIDING DOWN HILL

BANGOR, Me. Jan. 16 .- A serious co of two bob-sleds. One of the bors is in a crit cal condition, snother has a leg broken in two places, and several other boys and girls are hore or less sqriously injured.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. BRUNSWICK, Me., Jan. 16 .- An enth meeting of the Bowdoin Boat Club Saturday evening unanimously voted to remain in the Assend a crew to Saratoga at the

WHEATON COLLEGE.

Interesting Meeting in Its Behalf Last Evening at Plymouth Congregational Church.

Addresses by President Blanchard, Prof. Boardman, the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, and Others.

The announcement that there would be addresses by several gentlemen in behalf of Wheaton College failed to draw more than a limited number of people together at Plymouth Church last evening.

After the usual preliminary exercises, the Rev.

Mr. Bartlett, pastor of the church, introduced to the congregation , PRESIDENT BLANCHARD,

who, in opening, said that it was not his purpose to detain them with any lengthy address, as there were other gentlemen present who were ex-pected to speak upon the same subject. He would only make a brief statement of what the College had accomplished. It was thirty years ago that the foundations of the present instituion were laid. It did not flourish for a long time. In 1859, at the meeting of the State Congregational Association at Bloomington, a committee was appointed to look into matter and devise means for increasing the presperity of the College. The result of their deliberations was that the speaker was chosen President. During that the speaker was chosen President. During the fifteen years of his connection with the in-stitution no student had ever graduated without, at least making an outward profession of relig-ion. The character of the College is best ex-plained by a resolution in its charter which de-clares that the Trustees are to administer the affairs of the College to the best interests of the Christian religion.

affairs of the College to the best interests of the Christian religion.

Since the beginning about \$30,000 had been expended. There was a debt of \$20,000 when he went to Wheaton, and it had been determined to raise that amount and clear the institution from debt. It had \$13,400 in hand, and only about \$10,000 more was necessary. There are homes provided in the College for sixty young ladies. The ladies' department is modeled after the Rockford Female Seminary, and is in very good condition. He hoped that the people of good condition. He hoped that the people of Plymouth congregation would send their children to Wheaton in the future, as many of them had

to Wheaton in the future, as many of them had done in the past.

PROF. BOARDMAN

was next introduced. He said that it was desirable that there should be an institution for Congregationalists at a point near the city, as the other deneminations have colleges at Lake Forest and Evanston. People used to consider institutions of this kind, in order to find out what their effects were. It was necessary for people to read, but they should learn how and what was best for them to peruse. It was questionable what good could be derived from reading the New York Herald or the Sporting Times.

What be desired was that colleges be spread over the land to educate the people up to higher

What be desired was that colleges be spread over the land to educate the people up to higher ideas. The colleges were now only the channels through which the laboring classes might use up to positions of trust and influence. He hoped that colleges would be established to form a connection between the laboring and the literary classes. The laboring men have to do all the work, but when there is any stealing going on they have to step aside. The remedy for the evils that exist in evaporamental rule less in edicate. evils that exist in governmental rule lies in edu-cating the sons of workingmen, so as to give them a sense of their innate ability to conduct

ffairs themselves.

The third and last reason for having college The third and last reason for having colleges scattered throughout the land was to attract and bring into use the best talent in the country. Instances without number might be mentioned, where young men of the lower ranks have risen by the force of education to honorable positions. Colleges have done more good work in this direction than any other means. The neonly need not only colleges that will draw The people need not only colleges that will draw but colleges that will lead men upward.

but colleges that will lead men upward.

FIRE, BLANCHARD,
son of the President, was the next speaker. He
began by saying that Christian men and women
had two thoughts, one of which was to glorify
God by all their works. Statistics declared that
there were only 300,000 Congregationalists in the
country. It was necessary, in order to sustain the
denomination, to take greater care of their own
interests, and to build up colleges all over the
country where the principles of the denomination could be taught. The Wheaton College was
now ready to enter upon the important work of
education. It had buildings and students, and
only lacked the proper financial support.
In conclusion, Prof. Blauchard appealed to the
audience to give liberally of their substance in audience to give liberally of their substance in aid of the worthy object presented to them.

made a few additional remarks, in which he said that the need of the age was so

How American Women Are Insulted

Brooklyn Eage's histon Correspondence.

The Misanese ladies do not promenade the streets singly, save in rare chose; they are generally accompanied by a companion of their own sex—mother or sister, or, if with a gentleman, he is generally husband, father, or brother. It is not considered she proper thing for a Milanese lady to promeused the street with a gentleman not a relation. Certain it is that, when one is seen alone, she is apt to be accosted by every Italian she meets. American and English ladies, and particularly the former, are subject to insult and annovance from the Milanese gentlemen (?), who thinks nothing of waiking up to and accosting them as familiarly as they would a member of the demi-monde on Broadway. This is the result of the action of some American girls who have been students of music here at divers times, and who, away from home, acted in such a manner as to bring disgrace and contumely on the name of American womanhood. An Italian does not think he rigsults an American lady by invising her to become his mistress, even if he has not had the eligitusest encouragement to make such a proposition. American ladies who come here to study music seem to them to be fair game, and if they are without protection they are pursued remorselessly, and they either succumb, or are glad to fice from them to be fair game, and if they are without protection they are pursued remorselessly, and they either succumb, or are glad to fiee from the city to eave their reputation. A case in point was related to me a few days ago, where an estimable and handsome young American lady was persecuted by a wealthy Baron here, who, finding that his advances were treated with scorn, used to send his carriage, a well-known equipage; to etand in front of the lady's house for two or three hours after midnight. The lady was eventually obliged to fice from the city to escape his persecutions. That is a sample of what a young American woman, unprotected, has to expect m Milan.

A Great Oversight. Detroit Free Frees.

The lawyer who drew up the "provisions" printed on the back of accident insurance cards thought he had provided for every possible contingency, but he was a short-sighted mortal. He should have added several other provisos, as follows: 4. Provided, that the insured is not on his

way to a prize-fight, or a horse-race, or anywhere 5. Provided, that his wife wasn't down to the lepot to see him off.

6. Provided, that he has never wrenched him self saving wood, nor crippled any of his limbs crawing into the pantry window after midnight. 7. Provided, that he does not occupy a seat with a man who has a can of nitro-glycerme in

with a man who has a can of nitro-glycerme in his coat-tail pocket.

8. Provided, that the accident didn't happen in time of war, neace, daylight, darkness, or from any good or bad cause.

9. Provided, that the injury is plainly visible, is on his ear, or his thumb, and was received in the regular manner laid down for accidents to happen.

10. Provided, that it didn't happen from any break-down, smash-up, run-off, collision, or any other accident.
I'rovided, that he can get his cash.

Be Cantions Against Another Deluge Ec Cantiens Against Another Deluge.

It has often been a source of regret that no records have come down to use of anteditivian times, and that the history of the world during that period is a comparative blank. It is true that we have a few meagre particulars about Cain, Noah, and some other individuals, but all desirable details of the state of society, manners and customs, and the inner history of the time, are wanting. Now, a wealthy Englishman, who has despit felt the lack of intelligence doon this subject, and the impossibility of ever remodying it, has determined, that the second deluge shall

therefore, ordered 14,00 made. Into each he l made. Into each he has inserted a pin wolume containing a history of the world in the time of Noab. The bottles have been at to Greenland, where they are buried in the time of Noab. The bottles have been at the reflection that these bottles may found by one of the distant generations of the may survive the general destruction of the and civilization amply repays him for the pense and trouble he has been at. He has no provision for the difficulty that may be perienced by a postdiluvian people who have any printed, but he probably remembered has key to the Exprint in time of the second of the language in which these but are printed, but he probably remembered he key to the Exprint in time of the second of the perienced by a bostdituvian people who has knowledge of the language in which these are printed, but he probably remembered a key to the Egyptian hieroglyphics was found trusted to a similar happy chance to miss forethought. His action must cause most profound satisfaction to provail in most profound same and view the approach quarters, and we may now view the approach the destroying waters with indifference, and every precantion has been taken to let on the tory survive the universal wreck of matter our earth. We have hitherto been something deluge—but now, he is the contract of the

RAILROADS.

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUN COGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUN WESTERN.

The first-mortgage bondholders of the La gansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern had road of Indiana held a meeting at New York few days ago to take steps to protect their terests, which, they aver, are imperied by a cent proceedings of the Receiver. S. D. & ler. A resolution was unanimously adopted in proceedings be at once instituted to force and a Committee was appointed with power to adopt the suic instituted by Mr. Wildebenra others, or in their judgment procure a new stor foreclosure, to be instituted by the Plate Insurance, Trust, and Safe Depost Compand Philadelphia, the present Trustee. The mr introduct for remove Mr. Schwiege.

Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company Philadelphia, the present Trustee. The mit intended to remove Mr. Schryler from his between the ceivership, and to reorganize the road in the terests of the first-mortgage bondholm. It is charged that since his pointment he has obtained permiss to issue Receiver's certificates due in cos in from daie for \$201,552.32, ostensibly to permiss the rolling stock and complete the road, and had lately he has asked leave to issue \$119,000 new. Of these amounts \$50,000 has been issued in L. C. & S. W. Road was built in 1872 with a exception of about 5 miles. It is 30 miles leaved to include the rolling stock and runs from Logasport Rockville, Ind., through a cost, mineral agricultural country. The engineer's recort in sented at the meeting avers that it was careful constructed and requires constant repairs. The original contractors failed before it on pletion and left the road in subscriptions been stock, and floating debt, was \$4.279,910.2 in nal cost of the road in subscriptiona box stock, and floating debt, was \$4.279,910.3, James M. Thompson, civil engineer during construction, states the actual cost of builds and equipping as \$1,099,782. There was room in proceeds of mortrage, bonds, local sid had and material, \$1,914,000. This leaves a prote \$314,218; add to which the floating debt tem paid—say \$400,000—and an idea may be form of the profits of railroad building.

MORILE, Ala., Jan. 16 .- In the United St. Circuit Court last night Judge Woods sight decree vacating the office of Stanton and Lor decree vacating the other of resident and low as Trustees and Receivers of the Alabami Chattanooga Railroad. They are required turn over their accounts the 1st of February the new Trustees, the Hoth David Wells, of the necticut, Robert H. Smithfand W. D. Duna

On and after to-day the Rockford, Rock Isl St. Louis Railroad, in connection with Chicago & Northwestern Bailroad, will a passengers to Rock Island in six and one hours, leaving Wells Street Depot at 4 p. n. arriving at Rock Island at 10:30 p. m. The two hours' shorter time than the competing is

The Hon. George Dunlap and T. H. Seyn are traveling in Virginia with a view to inver there if all things are favorable. Mr. S. H. Burhaus is visiting relation

Florida, and may purchase a winter-home to if the climate is found as pleasant as reented.
"The Tabernacle of Moses" is the titlet;
lecture delivered here to a crowded house
the Rev. C. C. Marston, pastor of the Rev.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH New York, Jan. 16.-Immediately after mittee to make arrangements for the Admer Council met, and decided to invite all a churches to take part in the Mutual Council except those of Storrs and Budington, which a considered hostile.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Jan. 16.-Arrived-The Dakota, from Liverpool; the Baltic, do; Hohenstaussen, from Bremen; the Navarian from Hull. Southampton, Jan. 16.—The steamer Sale.

SUICIDE. very wealthy citizen of Henry County, in State, suicided vesterday by cutting his three Pecuniary difficulties are supposed to have her the cause of the act.

LIBEL SUIT. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 16 .- Col. J. Hole crover, late United States Consul to Italy

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Moral-Don't chew.

The Young Men and Maidens

The Young Men and Maiden a Samon.

San Francisco Post.

That woman opposite is the type of a Samon tomical standpoint, did ever sculptor, in is happiest moment of inscitation, mold as the rounded bufst, the tapering arm and mand, the symmetrical limbs, the small fee, is peerless instep, and the almost imperessible and ighted up with gleaming, glorious and ighted up with gleaming, glorious and give paquancy to their expression.

And the youth standing opposite to have type of a Samoan manhood—is in every habe motion a young Apollo. How symmetrical and square, and the full chest, make him, sin all, a formidable fooman in war, and a dashing gallant in the ball-room.

Trapped. "chrically shop," and saw a beautiful Dawn vase. Asking the price, be was told for "and," said the dealer, "if I had the parties would be worth £290." M. A. offered and came several days running to recent it. A.'s apartments to show him some old chist. and came several days running to reason proposal. but in vain. One day man case in M. A. a spartments to show him some old chim to visit his source. The batignoiles. To his surprise and delight. A. saw in an obscure corner of the shopt was careful y similar to the coveted Dresden. carefy secured it for £48, with the assessment of the tall, if forthcoming, would be not £50. M. A. rushed off to the first desired in fit own price for the vasterily see a dealerst the first forthcoming.

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> Fears Entertained that They Are Altogether Too Speculative.

Council.

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The gas ordinances having been made the special order for the Council session this evening, and they having, been under discussion by interest is naturally manifested in them. The public have come to view all pretended efforts a reformation in regard to regulating the sale reformation in regard to regulating the sate of gas by the present Council with great distrist. As a body, the Council has never, suce 1873, had the confidence of the public. It has been noto-riously the father of corrupt jobs, and charges of bribery have been made from time to time. It is a well-known fact that \$10,000 was supposed, be at the disposal of some of the members of to be at the disposal of some of the members the Council who aided in the passage of the Globe ordinance as soon as a contract was signed, which, fortunately, through the foresight of Comparoller Haves, was not done Many members voted for that ordinance with were in ignorance of its real nature as a job until afterwards. But this cannot be the case with the four gas ordinances which come up this

evening. At present there are
Two GAS COMPANIES IN THE CITY. and, of course, they want to hold the monopoly of the business if possible. The public, on the other hand, demand competition and cheap gas and the public voice is entitled to a hearing, an little regard for the public interests, excepting perhaps, one, which names the incorporator.
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Next in order comes Aid. Demosthenes Hik dreth with his pet scheme, with the enphotion title of Garden City Gast-Light, and Coke Company. This is said to be Hildreth's company, owned by himself and family, and its object is gain from other source than the making of gas. Ther comes the United States Gas-Works Construction Company, and it is not believed to have any financial backbook whatsoever, or to have strictly honorable intentions.

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CATHERING INFORMATION.

Mrs. EILLINGS.
Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter, called on Mr Eillings, President of the People's Gas-Ligh and Coke Company, and that gentleman de clined to say much in regard to the ordinance now before the Council, as he considered him self too much of an interested party. He said bowever: "The People's Gas-Light and Cole. Company will be blackmailed no more. The time for that is past. Whenever honest com-petition comes, or endeavors to come, on the West Side, we shall receive it gracefully,

R.—Then you don't mean to say that yo would oppose an honest measure by un Mr. B.—I say this, Of course, I would rate construct works on the West Side, it would nip and tuck" with us; and the one that the most capital would hold out ultimately.

R.—But would not that reduce the price

Mr. B.—It would in a measure, probably to Mr. B.—It would in a measure, probably to dollar a thousand feet for a time. But you don suppose either of us could live a very long time at that rate, losing over \$1.25 per theusan feet, at the lowest possible estimate rating consumption at a million feet daily. By I want to tell you: Two years ago I sent a contunication to the Council assing them to fix the price of our gas to consumers. That communication has never been acted on.

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money, and not lose it. But no corporatio bould come is and FURNISH AS GOOD GAS to we are furnishing—18-handle-power—an sheaper than we can. We are perfectin arrangements by which we shall be et abled to furnish gas of 25-candle power from coal and oil, and though it wis lost 40 cents more per 1,000 feet to make it, with all endeavor to sell it at \$2.50, with the promise, of course, that our consumers shallome back to us. This closed the interview.

MORE EVIDENCE OF CROOKEDNISS.

Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter met a promise to company, with whom a dailogul as given below, took place, and which ebove most strongly that not one of the four ord hances to be taken up this evening has at hone purpose in view, and it behooves the hood members of the Council to watch the knave

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Circuit Court last night Judge Woods sigded a
decree vacating the office of Stanton and Looms
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THE ROCKFO D & ROCK ISLAND.
On and after to-day the Rockford, Rock Island
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PLYMOUTH CHURCH. sermion this morning the Plymouth Church Committee to make arrangements for the Advisory Council met, and decided to invite all the churches, to take part in the Mutual Council except those of Storrs and Budington, which are considered hossile.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York. Jan. 16.-Arrived-The eteamen Hohenstauden, from Bremen; the Navarine, from Hall. SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 16.—The steamer Saller, from New York, has arrived. SUICIDE.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 16.-Henry Adkins, very wealthy citizen of Henry County, in this State, suicided vesterday by cutting his throst. Pecuniary difficulties are supposed to have been the cause of the act.

LIBEL SUIT. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 16.—Col. J. Holms Grover, late United States Consul to Italy, here to push a suit against the Cincinnati Bequirer for \$20,000 special damages, before to Supreme Court.

A Sample Case. M. Quad.

CHAPTER I.—It was Now Year's morning. He had been thinking decity for a day or two, and there was a Spartan look on his face as he all down to breakfast. He was unusually quiet, though he said he never felt better in his life.

Charter Ik.—Rising from the table, he dret orth his tobacco-box, and said to his wife: "Hannah, I'm going to quit the yeed!"

"No.!"
"Yes, I am. I've been a slave to the disqueing habit for forty years; but now I am does with it! "Come here, Hannah."
She followed him to the door, and he flung the box far out into the back yard.
CHAPTER III.—Four days had passed. Dried pumpkin, cloves, spaces, gum, and dried beef had been chewed in places of the accustomed quit. The family cat had been kicked out of doors the dog had fied; the hired girl's nose was up; every pedilar in town came to the door.
"Man you will stick to your resolution, wen't you?" asked the wife. I will or die!" he replied.

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CHAPTER LAST.—"Twas dark. Man sneaked around the house—on his knees on the grass—on wed around—fingers clutched an object—lid flow open—moved his right hand to his mouth—"Yum! yum! But what a fool face!"

The Young Men and Maidens of Samon.

Sam Francisco Post.

That woman opposite is the type of a Samon woman. Looking at her from purely an antomical standpoint, did ever sculptor, in his happiest moment of histriation, mold a form so perfect? The appricht bearing, the oval head, the rounded bust the tapering arm and small hand, the symmetrical limes, the small feet, the perfects instep, and the almost imperceptible and the whole figure palpitating with animation and lighted up with eleaning, glorious eyes, franged with long cyclashes to verif their brilliance, and give prepanately to their expression.

And the youth standing opposite to here the type of a Samoan manhood—is in every limb and motion a young Apollo. How symmetrical art the limbs, and how indicative of strength and agulary! The form erect, the shoulders broad and square, and the full obest, make him, all in all, a formulable foeman in war, and a dashing gallant in the ball-room.

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A French connoiseour lately entered a Paris "curiosity shop." and saw a beautiful Dreeder vaso. Asking the price, be was told £60." and," said the desier, "if I had the pair they would be worth £200." M. A. offered £30, and came several days running to renew his proposal, but in vain. One day a man came to M. A.'s a piartments to show hun some old chispitates, and induced him to visit his show in the Batignelles. To his surprise and delight M. A. saw in an obsenie corner of the shop i vase exactly similar to the coveted Dreeden, and carefully secured it for £48, with the assurance that the pair, if forthcoming, would be worth £400. M. A. rushed off to the first dealer, and offered him his own price for the vase. All sig." said he, "you come too late; I sold to get to a dealer at the Batiguolica!"

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COMPANIES.

The gas ordinances having been made th special order for the Council session this even-ing, and they having been under discussion by the Conneil for many weeks past, considerable interest is naturally manifested in them. The public have come to view all pretended efforts at formation in regard to regulating the sale of gas by the present Council with great Bistrust. As a body, the Council has never, since 1873, had the confidence of the public. It has been noto-nously the father of corrected jobs, and clarges of ribery have been made from time to time. M.known fret that \$10,000 was supposed to be at the disposal of some of the men the Council who sided in the passage of the Globe ordinance as soon as a contract was signed which, fortunately, through the foresight of Comptroller Haves, was not done. Many members voted for that ordinance who were in ignorance of its real nature as a job until afterwards. But this cannot be the case with hi afterwards. But this cannot be the case with the four gas ordinances which come up this evening. At present there are Two case companies in the city, and, of course, they want to hold the monopoly

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You know that this is the history of all enterprises, from raihoads to banks or insurance companies.

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Mr. B.—We have done so, commencing from the let of January, to \$2.50 per 1.000 feet, if past before the 10th of each month. The people's interests are our interests. We are here to make money, and not lose it. But no corporation tould come in and

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Last evening a Transure reporter met a promisent official connected with the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company, with whom a dialogue, as given below, took piace, and which shows most strongly that not one of the four ordinances to be taken up this evening has at honest members of the Council to watch the knaves.

Said the official: "I guess we won't trouble

R.-Why not?
O.-Because they mean blackmail from the

O.—Because they mean blackmail from the word "go."
R.—Please explain.
O.—It is hardly necessary. Every one of the proposed companies has pestered me through its agents, or those reputed as such.
R.—Is there any truth in the report that there is \$25,000 for the Aldermen who succeed in passing the Consumers' Company, ordinance?
O.—That's what I understand. It is a general report.

O.—That's what I understand. It is a general report.
R.—Has that concern tried to blackmail you?
O.—They sent three men to me last; week, to my office, who claimed that they represented the Company, and you know what that means.
R.—Yes. But who were those men?
O.—I am not at liberty to give you names, but I will say this, one of these parties represented a prominent law firm in this city.
R.—Who was he?
O.—Well, that's all right.

R.—Who was he?
O.—Well, that's all right.
R.—Did he offer any proposition?
O.—He did He asked me what it was worth to take the Consumers' out of the field.
R.—What did you say?
O.—I asked him who he represented, and he declined to tell

R.—Then what did you say?

O.—I said I could only talk to him when I knew

ho he represented. R.—Did he tell you then? Did he suggest anything?

O.—Yes, he made a proposition.
R.—Was it big or little?—
O.—It would have startled you by its magni-R.—What did you tell him?
O.—I told him for God's sake to start his gas

O.—I told him for God's sake to start his gas company, and not bother me any more,—that I had nothing to offer.

HONEST COMPETITION.

R.—Mow that we are falking about other companies, would you fight an honest ordinance?

O.—Well, we would, but in an honest way. We would try and dompete with a new company if it built works, and it would result in "dog eat dog," until one of us had gone to "pot." We'd be corporations you know, and probably do as they have done everywhere clse,—consolidate.

ALSO WANTED SEEING.

B.—Have any other of the new companies blackmailed or tried to blackmail you?

O.—I should say that they had tried pretty

O.—I should say that they had tried pretty hard, all but the Garden City. It is only a week old, and Ald. Hidreth is the father of that.

R.—Did you bleed?

O.—Bless you, no! We never did, and will not; let them get a dozen ordinances if they

R.—Do you propose to fight these schemes? O.—Fight them? No. They are not worth it.
After they get a little vertilation the public will know what they are. I telt you, young man, they all sent from three to six representatives to me last week to see what I'd pay if they'd drop off, and I told them all. "For God's sake, build, and don't bother me." and don't bother me."
This ended the interview.

REDUCTION OF PRICES. MR. BILLINGS' PROCLAMATION.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 .- More than two years ago I sent a communication, as President of the People's Gas-Light and Coke Company, to the Common Council, proposing to enter into a satisfactory contract with the city in relation, to the ost of supplying gas not only for the public lumps and offices, but also to the citizens of the West Division. That communication was too lengthy to be inserted here, but it is on file in the records of the Common Council, to which reference for its details may be had. The essential point in that proposition was, that the city might regulate the price charged by this Company for the gas furnished to citizens, so that the Company, should not, in any event, require of its enstoners a sum per thousand feet over and above the cost of its manufacture and de-livery to exceed a profit of 10 per cent on the actual capital employed. When the Company made this proposition; we felt that we had put ourselves on record so that all parties interested could at any time avail themselves of the ample provisions named in that communication, which was not only put on the official record of the Council, but was published in the Times and

TRIBUNE at the same time.
That offer and invitation for an arrangement to the price of gas have remained unacted or as to the price of gas interfermanted unacted on to the present date; this Commany charging for its gas \$3 per thousand feet when paid before the 16th of the month, with a margin upon bills not so paid, to provide for the cost of their collection, but not enough to meet that expense. We have always believed, and still believe, \$3 per 1,000 feet in the West Division of Chicago is not an excessive price. In the first place, we have about 130 miles of main pipe running over a crustelly normaled territory and about 50. nave about 120 miles of main bipe running over a sparsely populated territory, and about 50 miles of these mains supjiving street lamps only. The revenue delived in these comparatively unpopulated districts is so small that a large loss is unavoidably sustained. The city, however, derives a large increase of revenue because of the erection of these lamp posts in cause of the erection of these lamp-posts in these tinoccupied districts,—the property along the line of these lighted streets being classed and assessed as improved property; and is soon after rapidly improved. The holders of all such improved property feel that the increased valan increased revenue larger than the cost of the

as furnished.

There is no corporation, or business firm, or There is no corporation, or business firm, or private individual, who is so deeply interested in the growth of the trade, wealth, and population of the West Division of Chicago as is this Company. All our interests present and future, are centered in this part of the cir. We rise or fall, grow or diminish, with the West Division. Many of our customers believe, honestly, that we are exorbitant in our charges for gas, and think we take advantage of their necessities. They forget or overlook the wide-extended area in which our pipes are laid without supplying a private consumer; and laid without supplying a private consumer; and that an immense proportion of the household-ers never have been, and never expect to be, that an immense proportion of the householders never have been, and never expect to be, supplied with gas. The same objection which opposed a reform in the Building law, and an adherence to the policy of village habitations, is found to the use of gas; and many persons professing to be merchants, and inviting trade as such, have not got beyond the rural practice of lighting their stores with candles, or with the far more dangerous and inflammable oils that are hawked about the streets. The consequence is that in proportion to the population, and buildings used as stores, the number of consumers of gas in the West Division of Chacago is far loss than in any other part of this city, or in any community supplied with gas. If the number of consumers was greater, gas could be manufactured and delivered at a less price. Our manufacture, if not used, is not the less expensive; our capital is invested in the manufacture of gas, and our interest is to have as large a sale of that gas as possible. We have therefore concluded to make one more effort, and by a direct appeal to the people of the West Division to induce them to co-operate with us in bringing up the West Division to the standard of the rest of this metropolis by a general use of gas; and have therefore reduced the price of gas to private consumers to \$2.50 per 1,000 feet, the reduction to take effect from Jan. 1, 1876, and to be applied to all bills paid before the 10th day of each month.

The Company can manufacture gas and deliver it without a certain amount of monthly consumers. In New York, where the consumption of gas furnished by a single company is

liver it without a certain amount of monthly consumers. In New York, where the consumption of gas furnished by a single company is from 7,000,000 to 12,000,000 of cubic feet per night, the lowest price received is \$2.50 per 1,000 feet. We, with a consumption that is comparatively insignificant, now offer the people of the West Division gas at the same price. We do this in the expectation of an increase in the consumption, and with a knowledge that we will lose money unless that increase takes place. If, however, after a reasonable time, we find that there is no increase in consumption, then, in absolute self-defense, we must return to old prices. Any inselligent man must understand that we solitic self-defense, we must return to old prices. Any inselfigent man must understand that we can, with all our works and mains laid, furnish gas cheaper than it can be done by any company without these means, with the same number of consumers; any other story would be false upon its face. Let us have the customers, and we can in time make more profit at even a reduced price than we can at past rates with the limited consumption.

A. M. BILLINGS,
President People's Gas-Light and Coke Company.

Who and What Ben Hill Is.

"Gath's" Letter to Graphic.

The speech of Ben Hill, of Georgia, who was Rebel Senator at the Richmond Capitol, and truck Yancey on the back of the head with an struck Yancey on the back of the head with an inkstand, was the first effort since the War at Washington of this shrewd lawyer, boid declaimer, and rather windy spirit. Hill is 56 years of age, educated and born in Georgia, and has lightlish gray hair and beard. He is thought to resemble a little Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, rather tough, oldish, and gnarled. He is said not to have been in Congress at Washington at all, and only in the State Legislature of Georgia. An injudicious, fervid man of oratory and points, Hill made a speech of varied power and washness. THE CENTENNIAL

Something About the Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Concise Description of the Principal Structures in Fairmount Park.

Main Building with Nearly Twenty two Acres of Surface--- Machinery, Agricultural, and Horticultural Halls.

The Memorial Hall and Art-Gallery-The Woman's and Government Buildings,

A Few of the Minor Edifices --- 450 Acres Devoted to Centennial Purposes.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribung PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The year 1876 is born and the shouts of jubilee attendant upon her entrance into existence have died away, and again the heart of the nation pulsates more calmly, though the thoughts which occupy he attention are unsuited to give her that perfect repose which belongs to ordinary times and

day is to be thrice honored. Soon, from all over our vast empire, a happy and united people will come—besides representatives from foreign na-tions—to this quaint old city to celebrate the virtues and glories of a land whose superior is unknown.
A century ago a body of patriotic mer

from the thirteen Colonies assembled in this city as members of the Continental Congress. But impulsive aspiration and desire governed their actions. They had met to devise a way to settle the troubles between them and the nother-land. The rigorous hand of England had been laid upon them, unjustly they felt, without cause they knew, and something must be done to remove it and give them that peace

and quiet which was their due.

In a lower room of the State-House Congress had convened. Day after day various measures were proposed by different members to adjust the existing difficulties. But as yet no proposi-tion had been introduced which proved successful in meeting the views of the ma-jority. Not all saw the way to peace alike. What was to be done? It was reserved, seemingly, for a member from Virginia to bring forward the panacea which should lead the way to a settlement of all on the corner of Seventh and Market streets (s ouilding still standing and in use),

THOMAS JEFFERSON PENNED HIS IMMORTAL DEC

LABATION OF INDEPENDENCE, and submitted it to his associates in Congress for their assent and ratification. After a some what prolonged debate, the Declaration was adopted, and a nation came into life. After a long and bloody struggle with the parent country, the independence of the United States was acknowledged and peace declared. Then fol lowed the hardships incident to a young nation's efforts to maintain perpetuity, the tear of a conflict with France. a second was with England, a contest with Mexico, and an internal struggle, whose equal has never before been known in the world's history. But amid all these, and other obstacles, the Union has grown in strength and position, in wealth, and population, and culture, until this hour she is the wonder and admiration of the civilized world. And the present year she will celebrate in conjunction with her foreign friends, her Centennial birth. It is to be a glorious festival, which will be held in this city. There are to be speeches, and poems, and music, the firing of cannon; but, better than all this, there is to be a grand display of arts, manufactures, and products f the soil and mine. This is not to be confined,

however, to the territory of the United States, for Governments abroad are privileged to exhibit native products and industries free of duty.

Safely speaking, this will prove—with the single exception of Vienna, whose cost was somewhat greater—the grandest exhibition of the kind ever held. The following is a list of THE LARGEST-EXCHIPTIONS

And now for a brief account of the Centennia buildings. They are located in Fairmount Park, about 3 miles from where the new City-Hall is being built, in what was formerly known as Penn Square, the present centre of the city. They are situated also near the Schuylkill River, They are situated also near the Schuyikiii River, on a gentle elevation of ground. There are six main buildings to be devoted to the purposes of the Exposition, viz.: The main building, Machinery Building, Horticultural Hall, the Agricultural Building, Art Gallery or Memorial Hall, and one other, to be devoted to the display of United States arms, flars, animunition, trophies, etc.

flags, ammunition, trophies, etc.

THE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING extends east and west the distance of 1,880 feet, and is 464 feet in bredth. Its height is some-thing like 100 feet. It affords 936,000 square feet of surface, or nearly 22 acres. The greate. portion of the structure is one story in height. Its foundations consist of piers of masonary, Its. foundations consist of piers of masonary, and on these rest wrought-iron columns to the number of 692. Every now and then there are side entrances to the building, each of which is surmounted by a trophy indicating the national colors of the country occupying that portion of the building. There are turnets on the top flying the flags of different nationalities.

MACHINERY HALL.

adjacent to the last named building, comprises a main hall 1.402 feet long, by \$60 feet in width, with an adjunct on the south side 298 by 210 feet. This building covers some 14 acres. It is built on mesonry, the superstructure consisting of solid lumber columns supporting roof trusses.

of solid lumber columns supporting roof trusses. This building has facilities for shaftang, doublines being introduced into each avenue at height of 20 feet. A Corless engine of 1,400, o over, porse-power is to propel the main shafting. There will be counter-lines of the same in the aisles, besides extra steam-power found

the aisles, besides extra steam-power found when necessary.

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

consists of wood and glass, and comprises a long nave, crossed by three transepts. Its interior is suggrestive of some vast cathedral. It is very imposing. It covers 10 acres. Large stock-yards for the exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, etc., are connected with the building. There is also a race-course close at band.

HORTCULTURAL HALL HORTICULTURAL HALL
is not only a beautiful but a substantial struc

is not only a beautiful but a substantial structure. It is in the Moresque style of architecture portaining to the twelfth century. Its composition is iron and glass, supported by marble and brick work. It is 383 by 193 feet, and is about 89 feet high. The central conservatory occupies the main floor, which is 290 by 80 feet, and 55 feet high. There is a fine gallery extending around this conservatory. On the north and south sides of this room are some four forcing-houses, as they are called, designed for the propagation of plants. These are 100 by 30 feet, covered by curved roofs made of glass and iron. A hall, or restituine, 30 feet square, separates the foreign-nouses, making two on a side, and there forcing houses, making two on a side, and the arc like vestibules at the centre of the east west ends, on each side of which there are ro west ends, on each side of which there are rooms to be used for resoption, entertainment, and officers' purposes. The entrances to Horticultural Hall are approached by flights of blue-colored marble steps, from terraces 80 by 20 feet, in the middle of which stands an open kiosque 20 feet in diameter. The angles of the leading conservatory are adorned by eight very attractive fountains. Surrounding the building are 35 acres of ground to be devoted to horticultural purposes.

The building, however, which I fancy will st-

beauty, as well as what it is to contain, is

MEMORIAL HALL—ART GALLERY.

Its cost will exceed \$1.500,000, all of which is
paid. I believe, by the State of Pennsylvania
and the City of Philadelphia. The Centennial
Commission of the United States is to retain
possession of the building during the Exposition as a gallery of art. Afterwards it reverts
to Fairmount Park for a permanent receptacle
of an industrial and art collection, like the celebrated South Kensington Museum, London.

Memorial Hall is situated upon an elevation of
land 122 feet above tide-water; is perfectly
fire-proof, being built of iron and granite. Itis
365 by 210 feet, and 60 feet high. The
dome rises 150 feet into the sir, surmounted by a massive ball, on which stands
the figure of Columbia. The building proper
fronts to the south, with a main entrance
consisting of three vast arched doorways, with

fronts to the south, with a main entrance consisting of three vast arched doorways, with a pavilion at each end, and two arcades connecting them with the centre. Between the doorway arches are groups of columbs ending in emblematic designs illustrating

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE AND ART.

On the doors, which are relieved by bronze panels, are represented the centre of the main frieze. As has been mentioned, while the statue of Columbia stands on the top of the dome, a colossal figure occupies a position at the differ-

colossal figure occupies a position at the differ-ent corners of the base of the same, typical of

ent corners of the base of the same, typical of the four corners of the globe.

Adjoining the hall are gardens, each 90 by 36 feet, ornametted with fountains and elegant statuary. The grand hall itself is 289 feet long and 83 feet wide. This is twice the size of the largest hall in the country. Seventy-five thousand square feet of wall-space for paintings, etc., and 29,60 square feet of floor-space for statuary and other art work, make this temple of art one of the grandest in the world.

work, make this temple of art one of the grandlest in the world.

The above comprise the principal buildings
relating to the Exposition; but a description of

A FEW OF THE MINOR ONES

may not be uninteresting to the reader. There
is a building containing twenty-five or more
rooms to be need by permanent officials, police,
telegraph-operators, post-office clerks, and
others. This is commodious, and not altogether
unpretending. There is a building called the
Jury Pavilton, highly pleasing in design, and
ornamental, two-stories high, containing many
richly-furnished apartments designed for the
deliberations of the International Juries.
There is also a hall set apart for
banquets and receptions, the meetings of Cem-There is also a half set apart for banquets and receptions, the meetings of Committees, and International Congresses. Also, there is what is termed the "Woman's Exhibition Building." Its cost, when nnished, will not fall far short of \$35,000, which sum is furnished, I believe, by the women of the United States. There is a very spacious structure called.

THE "GOVERNMENT BUILDING." which will contain the collection provided by order of the President of the United States. This order specifies that this building shall contain "such articles and materials as will, when presented in a collective exhibition, illustrate the

sented in a collective exhibition, illustrate the functions and administrative faculties of the Government in time of peace, and its resources Government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, and thereby serve to demonstrate the nature of our institutions, and their adaptation to the wants of the people. Its cost will be over \$500,000, and its erection has been under the supervision of officers representing the War, Navy, Treasury, Post-Office, and Agricultural Departments, in conjunction with the Smithsoman Institute. Many of the States are preparing buildings for their own particular use. There will be also several colossal rostaurants, and out-of-door pavilions for the sate of mineral waters, ice creams, and lunches, etc.

Some of the Forgion Nations for their own use. Such countries as England, Germany, and Japan have entered lift of their own use. The entire exhibition will be supplied with water-from the reservoir on George's Hill, close at hand, in addition to an independent supply from the Schuytkill liver. Water, as also steam power, and the space to exhibit, will be free

from the Schuyikill River. Wafer, as also steam power, and the space to exhibit, will be free from all expense.

While the main buildings of the Exposition cover 60 or more agres, the number of acres to be devoted to centennial purposes will comprise 450, extending from the foot of George's hill almost to the river Schuyikill, and north to Coumbia bridge and the famous Belmont Managon. There is not a lovelier spot in the wide world

than

FAIRMOUNT PARE,
with its beautiful hills, and wild ravines, and
sparkling streams, and romantic drives. Nature
here is as perfect as one could wish to have it.
And when the world meets in this delightful retreat next summer to honor our country's contenuial birth, she will compliment the Committee for their wisom in selecting Philadelphia and
Fairmount Park as the real scene of so much
good cheer and congratulation.

NEWELL LOVEJOY.

THE PENSION-LIST. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Onzgon, Mo., Jan. 18.—A terrible ery is raised, howls go up to the bended heavens, about the thirty or more millions required an nually for the pension-list. And it is said als that a vast number of pension-claims are fraudulent. Mr. Editor, the writer of this knows dence shall bring the case within the clause of the Pension law which declares the disshility must have been caused by some event service and line of his duty," it is exceedingly difficult to make the proof respond exactly to the Pension-Commissioner's demand. And herefore, there are doubtless many deserving pensioners whom a strict investigation into all he evidence to-day might eliminate from the pension-list. Doubtless also, in our large cities here have been frauds systematically practiced there have been frauds systematically practiced; but, in the country and small towns, it is not likely to be the case. It is observed also that, whenever a pensioner offends some one, that some one tries to get his pension taken away. This is especially the case in rural districts: hence many complaints reach the Pension Office, and agents are sent out, who deem they exhibit their fidelity to duty by making war upon the pensioner's claim.

But what I wish to get at is this,—and your article on our Navy-Yards suggested the thought: While we certainly pay out so many millions annually for what is of no earthly use to us, such as you have demonstrated so clearly the Navy-

you have demonstrated so clearly the Navy-Yards to be, the money paid on pensions is the last thing to attack. This money paid for pen-sions is a widely-diffused blessing; like the countless rifts, brooklets, and creeks diffused countless rifls, brooklets, and creeks diffused over vast areas, quickening, enriching, and blessing the heritage of vast populations, so is this money paid quarterly to thousands of unfortunates all over our country. It blesses him that gives, and him that doth receive; and not only them, but millions of observe persons. There is no expenditure of this Government that so promptly and clearly acts like a blessing-shower in time of want, and reacts happily back and up to the high source whence it falls. Let us not begrudge this, unless the receipent is doubtless unworthy. In hundreds of ways we pay out millions of dollars where the benefit is most limited, and, in some cases, is of no general utility. unworthy. In hundreds of ways we pay out millions of dollars where the benefit is most line ited, and, in some cases, is of no general utility. Let us cut off all such drains. But the meney Let us cut off all such drains. But the money paid in pensions scatters and spreads to almost every humble household in the United States as a blessing. Not for a moment would we favor a fraud. But let us stop this groaning over the pension-list. It is better paid than not paid.

SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILWAY MAIL-SER-VICE.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

AUROBA, Ill., Jan. 14.—As Mr. Bangs has resigned his position as Superintendent of Railway Mail-Service, the question is being agitated with regard to his successor. The Capt. James E. White, now Superintendent of the Sixth Division, has been very appropriately suggested. The Railway Mail-Service was originated by Mr. Armstrong, of Chicago. At his death, Mr. Bangs, also a Western man was made General Superintendent. Mr. Wood succeeded Mr. Bangs for a short time. Capt. White's superior qualifications being recognized, fle was called to take his place as Superintendent. It will be found by examination that Capt. White's Division is the best managed of any in the country. It has been brought up to a higher state of perfection than any other. Capt. White is a quiet, unassuming man, and impresses every one who comes in contact with him with the idea that he is a thorough business man, and that he is eminently qualified to fill the position of General Superintendent as successor to George S. Bangs. ceeded Mr. Bangs for a short time. Capt

"Have you mailed that letter I gave you yes-cerday mouning, my dear?" said Mrs. Young-nusband last evening as she handed her mate his up of tea. "Well, no," said Mr. Younghuscup of tea. "Well, no," said Mr. Younghus-band, "I can't say that I have mailed it yes, but I've made all the preliminary arrangements." He was made to surrender up the letter forth-with, and five minutes later Bridget completed

THE COURTS. Bankruptcy Matters in the Chi

cago Tribunal Saturday. Record of the Cook County Circuit and Superior Courts.

Saturday's Business in the Illinois Su preme Court at Springfield.

CHICAGO. UNITED STATES COURTS. Louis B. Brasher began a suit Saturday for

\$5,000 against Fernando Jones. BANKBUPTCY MATTERS.
Edward and Herbert Davis, butchers of this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankrupter Saturday. Their liabilities amount to \$5,628.76 and they have no firm property to pay them Edward Davis owes \$2,513.76, and has assets to the amount of about \$2,000, consisting of \$1,090.34 in open accounts, an interest in a

house, No. 341 West Lake street, worth \$1,000, house, No. 341 West Lake street, worth \$1,000, and some personal property. Herbert Davis owes \$816.82, and has property valued at \$548.57. The case was referred to the Register.

Albert Rosenheim, a member of the firm of Hoffheimer & Rosenheim, wholesale liquor dealors at No. 73 Lake street, also filed a voluntary restition Saturday, asking to have the firm deors at No. 73 Lake street, also filed a voluntary petition Saturday, asking to have the firm declared bankrupt. The secured partnership liabilities amount to \$7,000, and the unsecured debts to about \$19,000. The assets consist of the stock of liquors valued at \$10,000, and open accounts valued at \$18,000. A rule was issued on Hoffheimer to show cause why the firm should not be adjudicated bankrupt, and he was restrained from interfering with the firm property in the meantime.

The Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company seems fated to get into bankruptey. Some weeks ago it filed a voluntary petition, but Judge Drummond restrained it from going on with the proceedings.

a voluntary petition, but Judge Drummond restrained it from going on with the proceedings, and now three of the creditors have united in filing an involuntary petition against it, charging that it had euspended payment of its commercial paper for fetry days; that it had allowed a judgment for \$14,670 to be entered against it in favor of Frisbje & Rappelye, on which its property has been seized; and that it made a proferential payment of \$5,125.65 to M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., of New York, and another like payment in October last to John F. Slater in payment of certain coupons on one of its bonds. The following are the names of the retinioning creditors and the amount of their claims: Sidney P. Walker, \$7.200; George K. Clark, \$22,400; and the Western Union Telegraph Company, \$847.50. A rule to show cause Jan. 26, and an injunction against Clarence J. and Ferdinand W. Peck restraining them from further proceeding with their suit in

Jan. 26, and an injunction scanse. Clarence J. and Ferdinand W. Peck restraining them from further proceeding with their suit in the Supreme Court of New York against the Company were issued.

Samuel T. Taylor was appointed Provisional Assignee of Gilbert M. Clayton Saturday.
George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of George R. Schoenberger, Jr., and R. E. Jenkins of Abraham Neiter.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of John E. Farnsworth.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for the estate of John Mayo, and that of the Chicago Carriage Manufacturing Company.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Johannes Lieuan and Louis A. Lienan began a suit Saturday for \$3.000 against M. M. Smith.

J. H. Allison sued James G. Blunt and Rodney M. Whipple for \$1,050.

Elijan Smith brought suit for \$2,000 against Edwin Walker and William Deunison.

The Downer & Benis Brewing Company sued John Williams for \$1,000.

against Rue P. Hutchins and T. L. Wiswell to recover \$1,500.

Michael Rilley filed a petition Saturday against Joseph U. Whitcomb and others, asking for a mechanic's hien to the amount of \$2,930 on Lot 4. Block 13, of Kinzie's Subdivision of Lots 18.

14, and 15, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south fractional 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) of Sec. 3, 39, 14.

The Central National Bank commenced an action in assumpsit Saturday against Frederick A. Waidner, William Numsen, John W. Numsen, Nathaniel J. Numsen, William N. Numsen, and Oliver P. Price, claiming \$8,000.

Joseph T. McCord began a suit in trespass against Aifred H. Andrews, Herbert L. Andrews, and Thomas S. Hayden, laying damages at \$5,000. THE CALL.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal calendar.

JUDGE HORKINS—46 to 100.

JUDGE GARY—30, 53 to 57, 59 to 65, and 67 to 72 inclusive.

JUDGE MOREE—5, 6, 7.

JUDGE ROORES—Set case 1,031, and calendar Nos. 251 to 268.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case 302, and calendar Nos. 312 to 325.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

UNITED STATES CENCETT COUNT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Victor Sewing Machine Company vs. William R. Scott, \$15.38.

SUPERIOR COUNT—CONFESSIONS—Samuel Dunbar et al. vs Mathias Konz, \$188.—The Home National Bank of Chicago vs. John C. Hitzmann, \$192.08.—A. Stubblefield vs. Carlisle Munsell and Daniel Munsell, \$2,760.—A and Gridley vs. John Henline, \$2,251.46.—George H. Harris vs. same, \$1,110.

JUDGE GART—George Holbrook vs. William J. Towksbury, \$2,362.00.—Same vs. Henry S. Monroe, \$1,392.60.—A. F. Seeberger et al. vs. J. Wilkes Ford, E. B. Howard, and George H. Fox, \$738.52.—H. M. Williamth vs. 6 arise Creighton. \$113.21.—George Kuhn et al. vs. hock Valley Paper Company, \$76.48,—Samuel Kerr vs. John A. Ellison, \$50.—H. C. Franklin et al. vs. Daniel Murphy; verdict, \$210.

Ermanuel Horsingers, verdict, \$500, and motion for vs. Emanuel Horsingers, verdict, \$500, and motion for

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT. Springfield, Ili., Jan. 15 .- Following are to

lay's proceedings in the State Supreme Court : 46. J. Alsop vs. Mary Eckler; error to Effingham, Submission set aside, and leave granted to file pleas in release of errors. 55. J. K. Fanning vs. A. Bussell; error to Morgan, So. J. K. Fanning vs. A. Russell; error to Morgan. Certiorari allowed returnable forthwith.

108. A. H. Danforth vs. A. Moorrical; appeal from Ford. Certiorari allowed returnable in five days.

73. W. P. Corbin vs. J. W. Fearce; appeal from Moultrie. Motion to sat saide order of afirmance, and for five days to file briefs and abstracts.

275. Thomas Mardner vs. Mrs. Alla Lowry; appeal from Dewitt. Dismissed; 5 per cent damages.

183. Bulkly et al. vs. R. B. Hill et al.; appeal from Green. Submits cause for roversei, in scordance with judgment of United States Supreme Court.

CALL OF DOCKET.

104. R. B. Latham vs. George Dawson; appeal from Bangamon. Dismissed, 5 per cent damages.

TAKEN ON CALL.

101. W. M. Davis vs. A. J. Dresbach et al.; appeal from Madison.

from Madison.

103. Sophia Church et al. vs. J. G. English, administrator; error to Vermillion.

105. Victor Scale Company vs. Shurtliff; appeal

rom McLesn. 106. A. M. Irwin vs. A. R. Arbuckle; error to Mc-107. M. Hansen vs. A. Meyer et al. perror to Mccan. 109. J. McDavitt vs. M. F. Blevins; appeal from Edgar. 110. Town of Oldtown vs. William Daley; appeal appeal from McLean. 111. D. H. Mebsch, impleaded, vs. E. Scheel, et al.; om St. Clair. 112. A. W. Hall et al. vs. J. L. Bevridge; appeal from Stephenson.

114. J. R. Stanford et al. vs. A. J. Wright; error to 115. T. W. & W. B. R. Co. vs. S. M. Asbury, adminstratrix, error to Sangamon. 116. G. Goldstine vs. G. Lowther; appeal from 117. J. W. Hasburger vs. J. H. Foreman; error to . William Ross ve. R. B. Sutherland; error to dgar. 119. I. & St. L. R. R. vs. E. W. Hermion; appeal

Adjourned to Monday at 2 p. m.

from Edgar. 120. S. G. Morgan vs. J. H. Oberly; appeal from

closed has not been one of general nournalistic

prosperity. The papers have felt the pressur of the process of popular readjustment, for peoally than they were wont to do. The Herald WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN feels this most keenly, and is making vigorous situation is secured. Notwest corney Gardner House efforts to regain its circulation and restore its influence, by pressing the paper everywhere notably at Washington, where it is sant free to every one in the Departments and Congress.

The Tribune, that made a heavy gain during the Beecher trial, has of late fallen off again considerably. The Tribus, with a steady clientelle, naver gains or loses much. The Sun, always bright and popular, is sure to be read; its Sunday edition has been a disappointment, though it suffices to

care daily, so that there has been a marked improvement in its tone and spirit, and its circulation as well. In course of conversation, the other day, with the publisher, he said: "Since the people returned from the seaside in September, we have been gaining rapidly and steadily. The fast mail, of course, contributes to this, and, as a Democratic paper, at a time of Democratic success, we expect greater activity on the part of our friends; but the real reason has, I think, been the popular weariness with sheerly-sensational journals, and distributed in the sense of the world has been stoady under defeat and moderate in success. Its policy of Free Trade and Hard Money has been adopted by the party, and practically by the people; and it has been in a position accurately to forecast such events as the Speakership, the Committees, etc. With additional freshness and spirit, we are making a good paper, and the public are taking it—that is about the truth." care daily, so that there has been a marked im-

SUIT LOST BY JEFF DAVIS.

Failure to Regain Possession of a Portion of His Brother's Estate. A suit brought by Jefferson Davis occupied the Miss., for some time, and was decided agains him by Judge Hill on Saturday, the 8th inst. Davis claimed an interest of \$70,000 in a bond of \$300,000, executed by the Montgomerys. of Davis' Bend, as purchase money for the two plantations known as the Hurricane and Brier-field. The suit was for the recovery of that portion of the land which represented the purchase

piantations known as the interest of that portion of the land which represented the purchasemoney of Brierfield. The opinion of the Chancallor, refusing the relief and dismissing the bill,
was based on the ground that the complainant
was estopped from asserting the claim by reason
of having qualified as one of the executors of
his brother's will under which the transfer of
the property was made. Judge Hill gave the
history of the ownership as follows:

"Complainant claims to have been the owner
of Brierfield plantation, situated in this county,
not as a purchaser, but by possession adverse to
his brother, J. E. Davis, originating in an alleged parol gift from him and entry thereunder
as long age as about 1835. J. E. Davis originally entered said plantation from the United
States Government, together with a large quantity of land adjoining it, known as Hurricane,
and he never conveyed any part of either of eaid
plantations. Complainant claims to have occupied Brierfield until it and Hurricane were
taken possession of the thing that the concernment in 1862 or 1868. In 1865 both Hurricane and Brierfield were turned over by the
United States Government to J. E. Davis, it being represented to the Government that he, and
not Jefferson Davis, was the owner of it. In
1866 Mr. J. E. Davis sold and by his
deed conveyed the whole of said
fwo plantations to Emjamin Montgomery and his two sons, for and at the
price of \$300,000, taking therefor their bonds
secured by mortgage upon the lands. The interest on the bonds was payable annually. The
proportionate value of Brierfield, as represented by the bonds given for the purchase price, is
claimed to be \$70,000, taking therefor their bonds
residuary legatees. He specifically willed to the
former \$100,000, and to the latter \$20,000,
payable out of the bonds aforesaid, and requiring the interest accruing thereon to be paid proportionally on those legaces. The will empowered the executors, in their discression, to
abate or remit principal interest upo chase price, and directed them to deal leniently with the purchasers. The sale was entirely on a credit, and was to parties who ware, of late, slaves of J. E. Davis, and I think was for a larger sum than the purchasers could well carry from the resources of the piaces. The sale was made at a time when Mr. Jefferson Davis was in pricon upon a charge of treason, and it is suggested, in argument, that there were prudential reasons why the transactious concerning the lands might not have been made in his hame, conceding him to have been the real owner, to-wit: a fear of confiscation. The political disabilities of complainant have not yet been removed, and, it is contended, on behalf of respondent, that the same prudential reasons may have operated to same prudential reasons may have operated to induce the testator to will the value of 'Brier-field' to the children of complainant, instead of

It is understood that an appeal is to be procuted from the decision of the Court, and would, therefore, perhaps, be improper to discuss the case more at length now.

Long-Lived People.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Bisco, of Leicester, Mass., celebrated their golden wedding on Saturday. Sth inst. They have had eight children, and all are living. Six of these children have married, and their companions are all living; nine grand-children have been born, and are all living. And they were all assembled under the paternal roof that evening—in themselves a goodly company of twenty-five. Four brothers and a sister of Mrs. Bisco, and three brothers and a sister of Mrs. Bisco were also there, nearly all of whom were present at the wedding fifty years ago.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-IN ENGLEWOOD, NEAR DEPOT-A very floo house and cottage, lake water, best schools in the State; railroad accommodations unequaled. TIL-LOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-WELL-FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS, \$3.50 to \$7 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 127 Fourth-av., two blocks south Post-Office.

TO RENT--STORES OFFICES. &c TO RENT A COMMODIOUS, LARGE DOUBLE to store, Skriks feet, four stories and basement, with two elerators, and a wide alloy in the rear, well calculated and suitable for any large wholesale business. Inquire st 25 and 27 Nouth Water-ets. TO RENT-CHEAP-THE 4-STORY BRICK STORS
with scam, 6:100 feet, 270 and 272 Wabash-av. A. J.
AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-DOCK FROM MAY I, AT THE FOOT

of Carpenter Rent Co. as a coalyard
since 1857. Arrangements could be mude for an earlier
possession. R. R. CLARK, Room S. No. 90 LaSallest.

WANTED -- TO RENT. WANTED - TO RENT-A GENTLEMAN OF means, and at present a non-resident, desires to lease a first-class place of residence on the Sonth Side, is a desirable location, with a view of purchasing if the house and location proves satisfactory. Parties desiring to lease or sell will place address the undersigned, giving street, and number of the house, and terms. JOHN HENDRIC-

EGARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

South Side.

STATE - NEW

Obsarding-house: board for ladies or gestlemen. Stos per week. with use of riano. S55 WABASHAV.—PLEASANT AND WELL-farmished rooms; hot and cold water; closes and all other conveniences, with board, very reasonable. NEVADA HOTEL, 16 AND 150 WABASH-AV.

MUSICAL CHANCE TO GET A FINE PIANO AT A BAR A grain. A hrand new and magnificent rosewood 75-00 tave pianoforth, with French grand solido, versirush base, agraffic attachment, and full free frame, pollabed rosewood case, with scredibling the first style Lonie XV. expenses the security price, was taken in trade. For sale with stool and cover for \$250. R. T. MARTIN, 164 State-at.

R. T. MABTIN.

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NO. 154 STATE-ST

LARGE STOCK NEW AND SECOND-HAND
PIANOS.

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. DIVORCES

DIVORCES-LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUD uleutly. Fee after decree. Eleven years' practic in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1667 BUSINESS CHANCES. GOOD FURNISHED BOARDING-HOUSE AN ground, wall located and full of good paying beard to sale or exchange, or I will reak to a responsible and sell them the furniture. Address with reak S.K., Tibunes office.

PARGAINS IN LADIES' FURS.
IM MENSE STOCK.
PRICES REDUCED 16 PER CENT BELOW COST.
R. T. MARTIN, 14 STATE-ST. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. LAST LAKE CHAIRS—A VARIETY AT WHOLE sale and retail at the manufactory, 72 West Washington-st. T. W. KRAUSE. INSTRUCTION.

telegraphing: tuition to be paid out of salary after tion is secured. Northwest corner Gardner House. INFORMATION WANTED. NFORMATION WANTED-WHERE I CAN FINI Miss Dora Thamm. H. WEGENER, Union Hotel, 9 West Water-st.

PERSONAL. SONAL-WILL MRS. SEEBALD, FORMERLY Peabody. Kausas, send her address to C W D, care

SEWING MACHINES. MPROVED SINGER, WHEELER & WILSON Howe, Grover & Eaker, and all kinds of shuttle machines, for sale cheap to pay advances; must be sold, preset loan Office. It Clark-it, Hoom I, up-stairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—OR EXCHANGE— 180 or 200 on Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-eighth-at., 200 feet, or less, in Woodlaws, near station, and South Park. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 68 Madison-at.

FOR SALR—A BARGAIN—BY THE OWNER, house 54 Sixteenth-at, between Michigan and Indianava, a three-story matchine collection provenessing, il recome and the collection of the provenessing in the collection of the OR SALE-BY H. WEIPPLE, ROOM H. 108

T. Clarkest, lots, or half acres, or acres, offered for a few days, at a great bargain. Owner is going East.

TOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—C. R. I. 4 P. R. R. 13 miles; & miaules; 10 cents fare; \$56 commutation per year; seven trains. Arisosand well water supplied free-School facilities unsurpassed. Howes built to order, and sold on time. GKORGE R. CLARKE, Agout, No. II; Chamber of Comission. Chamber of Compares.

HOR SALE—IN ENGLEWOOD—A—SPLENDID 9room house and 6-room coltage mar depots; lake
room house and 6-room coltage mar depots; lake
fits, relicod facilities—snequaled, best schools in the
State.
Stat

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. SPEIR, 49 William-st., New York City.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STOCK AND DAIRY FARM
of 710 acres, improved, about 16 miles from Chicago,
close to depot, pleuty of hay, water, timber, ote., rich soil;
price, \$38 per acre; \$30,00 cash, balance on easy terms.
JOHN BY KNE, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-A MAN TO WORK IN THE KITCHEN:
One that understands cooking preferred; and one to
work in kitchen and wait on table, at No. 806 South Hal WANTED-SIX TRUNK-MAKERS, N. DRUCKER WANTED-A FIRST CLASS SHORMAKER. AT

Bookkeeners. Clarks. Etc.
WANTED - 5 COAL-MINERS: HALF FARE;
railroad laborers to go Nouth; wood-choppers; ave
med for light work melty. 28 South Water-at.

WANTED — LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND towa in the world. You can make \$25 a day selling our Letter-Copying Book: no peess, water, or brank received. Exceletar Standards trag Co., 16 Tribune Building. WANTED — CANVASSERS TO SIGLL MANN'S patont ancient beautiful chromes: Lettle Giant tack: took and the control lamps; Eureks no chroney burners; new embination tool: large and beautiful chromes. Lettle Giant tack: took and the control lamps; goods in the world. O. M. LININGTON, MI State-st., Chicago. WANTED-THREE RELIABLE MEN TO TRAVEL in Northern Illinois and Michigan. selary, \$50 per month and organiss. Address Cl. Air. & WOOD WARD, Is North Second-st., St. Louis, Mc., inclusing stamp for return roply.

return rooly.

WANTED MEN-THIS MAY BE JUST WHAT
you want. If you desire a permanent and profitable business, that pays 260 per cent, and wish \$1 samples
for trial, send stamp for particulars. RAY & CO., Chicage, 61 LaSalle-st., Room 5. WANTED-SCIACITORS FOR AN OLD EASTERN life insurance company. Address R & Tribuna WANTED-A GOOD MAN TO HELP ME OPEN WANTED -25 EXTEA SUPERNUMERARIES FOR Henry V. Apply at stage door McVicker's Theatre, between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m. W. A. LAVELL. Henry V. Apply at stage door McVicker's Theatre, between 6 and 1 colock p. M. W. A. LAVELL.

W. ANTRID—AN ENTERPRISING MAN, WITH small capital, as General Agent for Chicago and vicinity, to control the sales of a staple article. A permanent cash business and a monopoly. Address S. S. MANGAM, Pres. Hauden M'Tg Co., 191 Duane-st., N. York.

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WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Demestics-WANTED-A GOOD RELIABLE GERMAN GIRL for general housework at 453 West Harrison-st WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR KITCH en work, 1471 Wabashav, corner Twenty-sighth-at WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL, FOR GENER al housework in a small family; must be well recommended. Inquire at 40 Union Park-place.

WANTED-3 FIRST-CLASS MACHINE GIRLS TO
sew on costs, Singer machine, and four girls to set
by hand. 789 Milwaukes-av.

Hanndrosses.

Wanted-a First-Class Laundress, with reference, in a private family. One who can see preferred. Apply at 1081 Webash-at. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers. Clerks, &c.
ITUATION WANTED AT A MUDERATE SALary by a good bookseeper, who is a fine pennan, computent to do any kind of office work, is also a good salesman, familiar with the dotais of grooveries, to

THOUSE ON WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALES.

man for a commission house; eight years' experience in South and Southwest trade. Best of references given. Address F M B, Ell North Main-st., St. Louis, Mo. CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPRIENT DRUG Cierk; speaks English and German; 8 years' experi-cierk; speaks English and German; 8 years' experi-tion country. Address R.J. L. Marshalltown, 1a. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF Diret class female belp of all untimalities, can be suited a short notice. Mrs. S. LAPRINE, 384 W. Madison-st. SITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 86 Milwaukoe-av. STUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF Sirst-class female servants can be suited on short no-tice MKS, MARY SANDRES, 463 West Madison-str-FINANCIAL.

A.—TO LOAN—MONRY OR CHICAGO PROPerty for a term of years at following rases:
On improved business property in sums of \$10,000 and upwards at 5 per cent.
Small sums and on unimproved at 10 per cent.
You have to the second of MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST M on city improved real estate, in sums of 230,000 and gywards. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 10 Portland MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES

Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs. CMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT 16
Der cent: large sums at 8 and 9 per cent. Good notes
and mortgages wanted. M. C. BALDWIN & CU., 150
Dearborn-st., Room 6. WANTED - SHORT SECURED PAPER MONEY
loaned on collaters is. C. J. ADAMS, 59 Dearborn st.

\$10.000 TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY PROPER WAITE, Rooms 9 and 10, No. 69 Dearborn-st. \$12.000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS RANGING Chicago real estate. W. D. ERILFOOT & CO., 28 Rass Washington-st. A UOTION (- TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AN Saturdays-Horses, carriages, and harness a speciality, at WESTON & CO. 'S, No. 182 and 198 East Was ingrioust. Ample time given to sees all horses sold und a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale. A T THE NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS, 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 Monroest., corner Michiganau, second-hand carriagos, coupe rocksways, phastons, buggios, road wagons, eigigs, harness, etc., by the most celebrated macers. Private sale at panto prices. E. D. BAILEY, proprietor. FINE HORSE, TOP-BUGGY AND HARNESS A. wanted in exchange for 80 acres of land lying in Schland County, Wis. Abstract furnished. Address t, Box 65, Galena, Ill.

R. Bor 65, Galena, III.

MIFTY SECOND-HAND HEAVY AND LIGHT EX
press wagons for sale cheap. H. McFARLANE &

CO., corner of Canal and Harrison-sta. MISCELLANEOUS. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

LOUIS BOYEINW, LOCKSMITH AND GUN-maker, 572 Milwaukoe-av. WANTED-TO PURCHASE A LUMBER-YARD, from \$4,000 to \$5,000, stock in a good farming constry. GEO. L. HASSETT, Moberty, Mo. WANTED-A GOOD SECOND-HAND FIRE EN.
giue. Address C. W. HARTLEY, Remington, Ind WANTED-TO BUY-A CITY DIRECTORY state lowest price. Address T C, Tribune office. \$57.60 AGENTS PROPITS PER WEEK. WILL proping to the proping to the former state. New articles are just patented. Samples sent frest to all. Address W. H. OHDPSTER, 20 Breadway, New York.

PARTNERS WANTED PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM \$20,000 TO \$100,000 each cantral, to enter a legitimate and elablished business concern which will bear close investigation. References given and required. Address, was name in full, 0.85, Tribuos office.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE-Dearborn street, corner McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State, Engagement of George Rignold "Henry V."

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between tandolph and Lake. Engagement of Frank Frayne's lombination. "Si Slocum."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between lark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Kellogg Opera croupe. "The Lily of Killarney."

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, betw born and State. Afternoon, "Under the Evening, "Pochahontas."

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, January 17, 1876.

88% to 88% cents in gold at the New York Ex-

For this region of country the regulation fog, rain, and wind will continue to lend eir unseasonable presence, with still thicker fog, and warmer rain, and deeper mud as the only probable variation.

The widow of Andrew Johnson, the dead President, who, as the common story used to be, taught her husband to write after marriage, followed him to the undiscovered coun try yesterday, her death taking place at the house of her daughter, Mrs. PATTERSON, near the village of Greenville, Tenn.

A certain cotton claim of \$60,000 is receive ng the attention of the Treasury Department Secret Service, with the result, it is said, of developing a degree of "crooked ness" which is likely to be brought disagree ably near to a number of persons, among them two or three subordinate Government

The rumor is prevalent in Washington that ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York, has in his possession a letter from Gen. Grant in which the President in ambiguous language declares himself opposed to a third Presidential term and determined to refuse nomination for further incumbency of the office should it be

The War Department, in response to a re quest from the Committee on the Reorgani ion of the Civil Service, has submitted the draft of a plan for the transfer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the control of the Interior Department to that of the War Department, and a most admirable plan it economy, and good management. It is be-lieved that the transfer will be recommended by the Committee, and concurred in by both

The elections for delegates who are to choose the members of the French Senate oc curred throughout France yesterday. The VICTOR Hugo a delegate, whose name, together with those of Louis Blanc, and PEYRAT, will certainly be placed upon the Senatorial list of majority of the delegates are moderate Re-publicans, while in Valence they are Radicals. Full returns from all the Departments will not be received for several days.

An important amendment to the Rules of the House has been agreed upon by the Committee on Rules, and will probably be adopted. The amendment affects the omni bus system of passing appropriation bills and is intended to prevent the lugging in o items for the increase of salaries of public officers. It is proposed to strike out the clause which was so construed as to admit of such eleventh-hour appropriations, and to provide that none but the se in the direction of retrenchment shall be considered "in or-

The Rev. Dr. E. J. GOODSPEED, for mor than eleven years the pastor of the Second Baptist Church in this city, last evening hed his farewell sermon, which is pub lished in full in our columns this morning. Under Dr. Goodspeed's able ministrations the Second Church has made a splendid record of progress and become a great power for good, and the withdrawal of the muc pastor, rendered unavoidable on his part by reason of broken health, is keenly felt and deeply regretted alike by his congregation and by many friends in his own and other

It seems that the Spanish Government was more fortunate than the public in general in ascertaining the exact nature and purport of the circular sent by Secretary Fish to the European Powers. According to a Herald tch from Madrid, Spain has sent out a note in reply, taking exceptions to the repre-sentations of the United States in regard to the Cuban question, and asserting that no nd exists for the proposed intervention or interference, Jovellar, the new Captain-General of Cuba, is believed to have ted the note, which is quite belligerent and defiant in tone, taking the ground that everything is as it should be, and that the United States Government has no cause to

The Chicago produce markets were irregular on Saturday. Mess pork was active and 10c per brl higher, closing at \$19.40 cash and \$19.47\frac{1}{2}\end{align*} 19.50 for February. Lard was in better demand, but closed 2\frac{1}{2}c per 100 lbs lower, at \$12.27 cash and \$12.37 for Feb-Meats were quiet and firmer, at 71c alders, boxed, 10to for do short ribs, and 10% for do short clears. Highwines were dull and unchanged, at \$1.08 per gallon.
Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was active and 2tc higher, closing at \$1.00t cash and Corn was dull and \$1.00\ for February. Corn was dull and easier, closing tame at 43\cdots cash and 42\cdots corn Oats were quiet and easier, closing at 30 c for January and 30 c for February. †@le lower, closing at 83c for January and losses, even when there was no profit. In 791@90c for February. Hogs were in good demand and firmer, at \$6.90@7.15 for pack-

ing grades. Cattle were active and firm. Sheep were in fair demand. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$113.00 in green-

The Chicago gas companies seem to give denial to the statement that corporations have no souls. They have voluntarily reduced the price of gas to their custo who are now furnished at the rate of \$2.50 per thousand feet. In a letter fro n Mr. BILLINGS, President of the West Side Company it is stated that the reduction is made upon the assumption that the number of gas-consumers of his Company will increase, which increase is, he says, necessary to pay expenses. Equally acceptable, perhaps; to the West Side consumers of gas, is the great improvement in the quality of the article

A Massachusetts preacher, the Rev. EDWIN BROMLEY, of the Baptist Church at Norwood, has flown in the face of New England traditions and customs by warning his congregation that "baked beans are the Devil's food." and advising them not to partake of them While the reverend gentleman is crediting the Devil with most excellent taste, it seems to have had no effect upon his flock, who are nclined to laugh at their shepherd and call him bilious. Our readers will remember that some time since we took occasion to warn the elergy against the free use of beans on Sunlay mornings, but we believe this is the first time a clergyman has publicly warned his people against their use. It is all the more surprising since this has happened in the very State where baked beans were invented, and where the savory esculent has given tone to theology even from the days of the fathers. If anything that we have hitherto had to say upon this subject has influen the Rev. BROMLEY to make this onslaught, we shall grieve.

THE MERCANTILE TRADE OF 1875 The New York Tribune publishes in detail, from the annual circular of one of the comnercial agencies of that city, a statement of he business failures and the amount of liapilities during the year 1875. The total numher of failures in 1875 was 7.740 and the gross amount of the liabilities were \$201,-060,353. The number of failures annually from 1857 to 1875, including the amount of abilities, are stated by the Tribune as fol-

Year.	No.	Amount,	Year.	No.	Amount.
1857	4,932	\$291,750,000	1867	2,780	\$ 96,656,000
1858	4,225	95,749,000	1868	2,608	63,694,000
1859			1869	2,799	75,054,000
1860					
1861					
1862	1,652	23,049,000	1872	4,089	-121,056,000
1863			1873	5.183	228,499,000
1861					
1865					201,000,000
1866			1	1 . 1	

reater than in any preceding year, the averge amount of liabilities is much less than in any year since 1870. The yearly average of abilities to each failure in these years are nus given: Eighteen hundred and seventy, \$29,245; 1872, \$23,996; 873, \$44,052; 1874, 26,627; 1875, \$23,900.

The whole number of persons on the books of the agency doing business in the United 630,000; and the number of failres, 7,710, is equal to one in every eighty-two houses doing business. The increase in the aggregate of liabilities is not generally disributed. In round numbers, the increase in the amount of liabilities of the failing hou as compared with 1874, may be thus stated California, three millions; Colorado, one million; Georgia, four-and-a-half millions Indiana, two-and-a-half millions; Kentucky two millions: Maryland, eight-and-a-hal millions Massachusetts, seventeen millions Nevada, one million; New York (State), one nillion; New York City, seventeen millions; Island, five millions; South Carlina, one million; Virginia and West Virginia, one-and-a-half millions. In other the increase of liabilities was States ' Arkansas Delaware, Florida, Iowa Kansa Louisians, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Wisconsin, there was a positive decrease This increase in Massachusetts is largely du to the continued strikes, that in Maryland to losses in the sugar refineries, in California to he failure of RALSTON'S bank. Nevada and

An explanation is given that in the case of panie, as in 1857 and 1873, the first effects are felt by the largest establishments,—tho ving the largest liabilities, -and the average mount of liability to the failure is large as in 1857 the average liability was \$59,000 and in 1858 \$22,000, and in 1859 \$17,000 so in 1873 the average liability was \$44,000 in 1874 \$26,000, and in 1875 \$25,000. Th larger debtors are carried down first, and the others, the more numerous class, who escap the first fury of the storm, and owe less, fai after a season of hard struggle. The increase in the number of failures, therefore is no by itself an indication that failures are becoming more general. Thus, in Pennsylvani the liabilities of the failings in 1873 was \$31 445 000 and in 1874 was \$34 744 000 and in 1875 was only \$18,247,000, while th number of failures was about the same in each year. The comparative figures for Illi

Colorado have not been heretofore reported

nois are somewhat curious:

It will be seen that in fact the year 1872 was more disastrous in Illinois than was the panic year of 1873. This perhaps was some what due to the great fire which took place in 1871; but, while the number of failures has increased, the average liability has decreased. The average liability of the failures in New York City in 1873 was \$143,843, while in 1875 it was only \$51,769.

Estimating that the persons failing had paid 10 per cent for advance on original cost of goods sold to them, and that the average yield of failed estates is one-third, the actua loss to capital by the failures of the year put down at \$120,000,000. This represent a large per cent of the profit of the general

trade of the country. Out of the somewhat gloomy table of results, there is drawn one result which, in the estimate for the future, is considered hopeful and promising; this consideration is, that the active surplus or capital employed in the mercantile trade of the country has been shown to be in larger proportion to the extent of business done, and to the amount of existing liabilities, than at any time in the previous history of the country, and is, it is believed, in excess of that of any other country in the world having a proportionate ex-tent of internal trade. It has been the presence of this surplus capital in business that has preserved the trade from greater disaster Bye was quiet, at 67c. Barley was dull and and which has enabled thousands to prevent

and close scrutiny of credits, are considered

But there are more substantial grounds expecting an increase of profitable trade. As ve move on from the period of the panic, we have less of the results of that disaster. The failures of 1876 will be less due to the collapse of 1873 than those of 1875 and of 1874. The retrenchment in personal expenditures luring the last two years has crippled the American manufacturer by reducing the number of customers in the only market where American goods could be sold. This has reduced production, and left labor unemployed. There is a promise now that our annfacturers have seen the fraud and folly of depending for profit upon the protective tariff; that they will hereafter seek the markets of the world for the sale of their fabrics. With a restoration of sound values. and a reduction of the cost of production. there is no reason why the manufacturers

of American cotton, iron, leather, and large number of other lines of goods, may not find a permanent market in other lands, and thus swell the aggregate value of exported manufactures to a sum equaling that of our agricultural products. When our manufacturers can export their goods at a profit, then they will have control of the home market more absolutely than is possible under a protective tariff. The crops of 1875 have been large and bountiful. The Western States are filled with money as they have never been for years. There has be during 1874 and 1875 a large payment of mortgages on farms and lands,-payments made out of the surplus profits of the farms This explains why the aggregate wholesale trade of Chicago-s trade directly with the farming States and districts-was much greater in 1875 than in any preceding year, notwithstanding the fact that prices were greatly reduced. Money was plenty, not in the sense of inflation, but there had been s large surplus produced, which had been sold at fair prices, and the producers had the proceeds with which to purchase for cash all articles they needed.

THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATE CONVEN-

Chicago, after a close contest, failed to se cure the National Convention of the Union party, but her prospects for the Confederate Convention seem to be good. THURMAN and HENDRICKS are understood to have joined forces to secure the selection of St. Louis; but it is believed that the lack of railway communication, hotel-accommodation, etc. will save the delegates the necessity of spending their time amid the sluggish monotony o St. Louis life. Chicago is the second choic of TILDEN, whose first is, of course, New York; and David Davis, who still hides Presidential ambition under the robes of a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, would like to see the Convention here. The vote of the South, in this, as in everything else, is the determining element of Democratic discussions, so that the city favored by the Southern candidate is most likely to be successful. The decision will not be made until Feb. 15, so that all the candidates have plenty of time to make bargains for the delivery of the Southern vote. not unlikely that TILDEN will win, at least in the preliminary trades, and that the superiority of Chicago over all other American

cities will be duly recognized. There are several reasons why the Confedrates should enjoy holding their Convention ere. Those of them who were engaged in he Camp Douglas conspiracy can meet some of their colleagues in that gallant attempt to turn loose a Confederate army in the heart of the Union. Our CARTER and Bridgeport's BARNEY can take BEN HILL down to the site of the old camp and refresh their memories. so sadly weak, on the condition of affair there during the War. Both the swallowtails and short-hairs will find congenial companions. The former will meet a few disappointed ex-Republicans who have recently enrolled themselves in the Democratic ranks, and some of the old stagers who make the speeches here, while the rank and file of the party hold office and steal the money. As for the short-hairs, what endless pleasures open before them. They have but to visite e Bean Club to be taught shrewder ways of getting rich than even New York yet runs Any particular friends of Tween who come out will doubtless be hospitably entertained by Mr. PERIOLAT. What more can any short hair want?

The Exposition Building waits for the Convention; our hotels are prepared to accom-modate any number of delegates and other attendants; and if they come, no matter in what number, or from what section, the will discover that great as are our means of entertainment, they will not exceed our hospitality. Let the Democrats come, ex-Confederates and all.

REWARDS OF VICE There was a curious trial at Boston last Puesday. Isaac H. FROTHINGHAM was brought before a United States Commissioner on the charge of embezzlement in the Post-Office of the Hub. Part of the testimony is of general interest, and seems to show that the recent removal of BUTLER's man, BURT, from the Postmastership, was a good thing for the tobe-reformed Civil Service of the country. The report of the evidence shows that HENRY S. Adams, Cashier, testified that, "in the spring of 1874, while the Post-Office was in the Old South Church, they commenced to receive postal-cards; that shortly thereafter 125,000 were missed, and that witness, Mr. FROTHINGHAM, and Mr. DOMMET (another clerk), agreed to pay the value of them, which amounted to some \$1,250, by paying so much per month; that Mr. Dommer's sa ary was raised \$20 a month. Mr. FROTHING HAM's \$15, and witness' \$300 a year, for the purpose of enabling them to pay for the cards." After this, nothing more can be said about any ingratitude of this Republic towards its employes. One clerk steals 125,000 postal-cards; three clerks agree to make the consequent deficit of \$1,250 all right; and their salaries are thereupon raised in order to enable them to do so. Since the nation thus generously gave the friends of the thief-whoever he may have been-the money which they subsequently returned to the nation, the profit of the transaction does not clearly appear. It would have been quite as cheap, and, in fact, much cheaper, to have simply condoned the theft, and said to the thief: "My dear sir, you really ought not to act in this way, but your services in pulling wires and superintending caucuses and occasionally stuffing a ballot-box, are so valuable to your political patron, that your employers, the people of the United States, will keep you in office as a reward for these efforts, and will allow you to steal any small sums from time to time." This would have been cheaper than the method of raising salaries, for under the latter the increased pay continues after enough of it has been returned to make up the deficit. In grateful recogniion of the gallantry of the Be

stealing \$1,250, the United States has already given Messrs. ADAMS, FROTHINGHAM, and Dommer over \$1,400 of extra pay, and is precedent of raising the salary of any Government employe who steals himself, or connives at somebody else's stealing. The premium is too alluring. There would be too many entries for it. And as the increased pay is in proportion to the theft, and as th average theft is constantly growing larger persistence in this policy would tend to bank rupt the country. It would take several millions of dollars to thus suitably reward Messrs. Joyce and McDonald. The resource of the Treasury might be severely taxed by the claims of a single Indian Agent. On th whole, we cannot approve of the plan pursned in the Roston Post-Office. It offers too much encouragement to the thoughtful thief

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The House Judiciary Committee has been considering the expediency of repealing the of the Committee proposes a newform of the modified pledge now taken by ex-Rebels. It seems this is too much for the delicate cience of the average Confederate. He takes as he sometimes does castor-oil, -because e must; but he likes it not at all. It is gravely suggested that hereafter he should be called upon only to say, "I swear to support the Constitution of the United States,' out any reference to the Union or to menta eservations. This is one of a whole bundle of straws that show which way the wind blowing at Washington. Ex-Gov. VANCE introduces a bill to indemnify Rebel losers "in the late war between the States." Senator Gordon presents resolutions brimming over with State-Rights door trine, though the particular right of secessio prudently disavowed. Caucuses of Con derate soldiers are held to dictate adoption of measures in honor of JEFF DAVE to the Congress of the Union. BEN HILL ex-Confederate Senator, graciously pardone a few short months ago, comes from the stump in Georgia, where he has been threat ning war in case of Republican success in 1876, precisely as he threatened it in case of such an event in 1860, and proclaims that the south fought in obedience to the Constitu tion, and that it now proposes to carry ou peaceably at Washington the identical prin ciples for which it struggled on Virginian bat tle-fields. And now this amendment to the oath is proposed. What does it mean?

It means that the United States is to rece

nize the very right of secession which

triumphantly combatted between 1861 and 1865, at the cost of millions of money and nundreds of thousands of lives. It means that men who are unwilling to support th Union are to be allowed to take high office under the Union. It means that the preparations made by FLOYD and other traitors be fore the outbreak of the Rebellion, by means of their positions in the Government of the United States, are to be safely repeated whenever a host of imperi ous Confederates think that a second revolt is likely to be more successful than the first. It means that the declaration made two or three days ago by the Confederate organ at Washington, to the effect that seces sion was and is one of the "reserved rights of the States, is to be solemnly indorsed by dropping from the oath any obligation to de anything more than to obey any one of myriad ways of interpreting the Constitu tion. Von Holst says, in his "Constitutiona History of the United States," that necessify is "the mother, not only of invention, but of the interpretation of constitutions." If the officials of the United States, from the President to a Gauger, are bound only to obey any theory, however fanciful, of constitution rights and duties, political necessity will bring forth some wonderful bits of interpretation until we shall finally come face to face with the paradox that the Constitution of the instrument designed to furnish safe and speedy method of destroying the Union. When the Republican members of the Judiciary Committee proposed to make the oath read: "I swear to support the Constitution of the United States and the the Associated Press report, that his party "would never agree" that the italicized words should be added. We are inclined to think that, if this is correct, the people will never agree that a party which refuses to swear to support the Union shall ever rule the Union.

THE VATICAN AND EDUCATION. The real issue between the Vatican and he world upon the question of education is very clearly brought out in a letter recently published in France, written by Monsigno the Bishop of Montpellier to the Deans and Professors of the Faculties of Montpellier, and bearing date Dec. 8, 1875. In this letter

the Bishop says:

Now, gentlemen, the Holy Church holds herself to
be invested with the absolute right to teach mankind;
she holds herself to be the depositary of the truth not a fragmentary truth, incomplete, a mixture of certainty and hesitation, but the total truth, complete, from a religious point of view. Much more, she is so sure of the infallibility conferred on her by her Divin Founder, as the magnificent dowry of their indicaluble alliance, that even in the natural order of things, scientific or philosophical, moral or political, she will not admit that a system can be adopted and sustained by Christians, if it contradict definite dogman. She considers that the voluntary and obstin nial of a single point of her doctrine invo crime of heresy, and she holds that all forma frime of nercey, and the certain loss of grace and before God, carries with it the certain loss of grace and the certain loss of eternity. As defined by Pope Leo X at the Sixth Council of the Lateran, "Truth cannot contradict it-self; consequently, every assertion contrary to a re-vealed verity of faith is necessarily and absolutely faise." It follows from this, without entering into t examination of this or that question of pl but solely by the certitude of our dogmas, we are able to pronounce judgment on any hypothesis which is an anti-Christian engine of war rather than a serious conquest over the secrets and mysteries of Nature.

This is the briefest and simplest definition

of the attitude of Rome towards education that has yet been made. There is no dange that it can be misunderstood or misconstrued. It is freed from all unnecessary verbiage or any concealment of meaning. It is a bare, bald statement of fact that the wayfaring man, though a fool, can understand. It is ecognition of the fact that the spiritual and assertion of the Bishop, without condition or reservation, of "the absolute right to teach mankind." Mr. TYNDALL, the English scientist, has already put in a protest against this assumption. He says in a letter to the Lon-

Liberty is a fine word, tyranny a ha both have been eloquently employed of late in reference to the dealings of the recular arm with the protentions of the Vatican. But "liberty" has two mutually exclusive meanings—the liberty of Rome t teach mankind, and the liberty of the human race Neither reconcilement nor compromise is potente. One liberty or the other must go down.

It is well that the issue upon the Vations

side has been thus clearly and unmistakably made, and the Bishop or Montpellier is en-titled to credit for his sincerity and honesty probably paying them at this rate now. It in making it. It shows to the advocates and is really too expensive to establish this friends of popular and unsectarian education the exact character of the contest in which they are likely to be involved, and that it is a contest which does not admit of compromise. It must be settled either that Rome controls or does not control the school, and it does not admit of doubt that the ques tion will be settled in the negative. The contest may be a fierce one in some parts of Europe, but in the United States it will be short and decisive. Wherever it is precipitated the Vatican will find itself confronted not only with Protestantism, but also with the lay multitude of its own Church, of whom the Papal Nuncio so bitterly complained after his return from conferring the berretta upon Cardinal McCloskey. In some parts of Europe the contest may be longer and more obstinate, but of its ultimate result there can be no doubt. It will be a war of the sixteenth against the nineteenth century; a war of Conservatism against Liberalism; of medie val dogmas against modern progress; of spiritual absolutism against civilization; war in which the odds are fearfully against

The Republican call for the National Con

the Vatican.

vention is addressed to—
All Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by main-taining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation, and with-out fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecu-tion and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government, by honest, faithful, and capable officers; who are in opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by de preciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sus-taining, in every way, the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common-school system is he nursery of American liberty, and should be main ained absolutely free from sectarian control; who be lieve that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, support them as incorporated in the Constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthen-ing the fundamental principle of national unity in this centennial anniversary of the birth of the Re-

This, it will be observed sums up all the great needs of the day. It indorses reconciliation, honest and economical adminstra tion, Civil-Service reform, specie-payments, non-sectarian public schools, and the principle of national unity as opposed to that of tate sovereignty. We should prefer to have seen speedy resumption more explicitly indorsed, and we trust that the Convention will mprove upon the Committee in this respect. Otherwise, it will be hard to find in the call anything that invites unfavorable criticism. If candidates who fairly represent these principles are nominated, they will probably e elected. Their defeat would show that najority of the people is opposed to the chedule of principles which we have sketched; and this is scarcely a tenable hy pothesis.

Much scandal has arisen in Boston in con nection with the recent suspension of the West Boston Savings Bank, growing out of the fact that the President of the Bank, FEANELIN HAVEN, was merely a figure-head naving consented to lend his name to inspire confidence. Mr. Haven had no moneyed inerest in the bank, and, when it failed, knew o more of its condition than a man in Greenland. Notwithstanding this fact, the moral sense of the community will hold Mr. HAVEN responsible. He lent the use of his name to aspire confidence. The depositors put their ney in the bank upon the strength of his indorsement. They did not know he had lent his name. They did not know he was ignorant of the condition of the bank. They did not know but that he was the actual manager of the bank, and, judging from his success in business and his high standing in the bu ness community, concluded that the affairs of the bank were safe in his hands. The law cannot hold Mr. Haven responsible, but morally the community will hold him guilty Constitution of the United States and the of crime, and as responsible for the losses as Union," Process Knorr said, according to if he had given a note for the three millions which have been lost by the confidence he inspired.

> the bill making an appropriation for the representation of that State at the Centennial Exposition, and the State Centennia Committee has resigned. The reason for this is the refusal to grant an unasked and unsought parden to JEFF DAVIS. In the Kentucky Legislature, Mr. John Preston ha proposed resolutions reciting the refusal to pardon JEFF Davis, and that, as long as any one man in the country is denied the right of complete citizenship, American liberty did no exist, and, therefore, the Commonwealth of Kentucky could not with dignity join in the celebration of the centennial of American freedom. The Carlisle (Ky.) Mercury in dorses the resolutions, and the Frankfor Yeoman denounces Blaine's motion because of the obloquy which it proposes "to heap upon the Chief" of the ex-Confederacy.

The Legislature of Virginia has rejected

As Presidential nominations are in order, we beg leave to offer a ticket to the coming Confederate Convention. It seems to pily combine the swallow-tail and short-he dements. It embraces representatives of the men who fired at the front of the Union army and those who kept up a fire in the rear. It would be greeted with the old Conederate yell and with the hoarse cheers of "the byes." BEN HILL would favor it, and so would PETER B. SWEENEY. And the two candidates would have this link between them, that both have worn fetters and both are now under indictment. It is possible that the suggested Vice-President may be disqualified by having been born out of the country, but Mr. CAULFIELD can rush through an amendment to meet this little difficulty. The ticket, then, is-JEFF DAVIS and Bos

TWEED. When Mr. BEN HILL had closed his tirade in the House of Representatives, justifying the atrocities at Andersonville, and charging material progress of the Church is dependent that the North had treated the Rebel prison ers at Camp Douglas with cruelty, Mr. Cab. TER H. HARRISON, of Chicago, instead of rising in his place and resenting the calumny, rushed across the hall with vigorous haste to the seat of Mr. HILL, and, taking him by both hands, congratulated him upon his speech. This exhibition was witnessed by the whole House, and elicited comments by no means complimentary to the member from Chicago. The two "gentlemen from Kentucky" who represent Chicago in the House seem to forget what is due to the honor and credit of their direct constituencies.

In one of his reconciliation speeches down

harangues. Mr. Ben Hrr.r. in talking of the removal of political disabilities, said: "I would rather have my name recorded in the books of he Georgia Penitentiary than on the books o smoval of political disabilities." He now lead nocratic-Confederate column who are arging the passage of a bill restoring to JEFF Davis the political right to be Senator or Presi dent without asking Congress for a pardon of taking an oath of allegiance.

A letter to the New York World from its Lo don correspondent gives some very interesting statistics concerning the Methodist Church in reat Britain and the world, which are taken tom the "Wesleyan Methodist Commercia rd and Year-Book," just published. It ap pears that there are in Great Britain 358.772 embers, and 27,642 on trial for membership 23.707 class-leaders, and 13,787 lay preachers 5,917 chapels connectionally settled; 1,750 other preaching places, and 1,731,582 sittings. These figures refer to the Wesleyan Methodists only. addition to these, there are in England Primitive Methodists, 169,720; New Con 22.547 : United Methodist Free Church, 74,845 Wesleyan Reform Union, 8,147; Bible Christians, 27.768. In the United States the Methodists. North and South, are placed at about 3,000,000; the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, 21,103; non-Episcopal Methodists 148,000. The weakest conference is that of France, which numbers 9,113. The number of Methodists throughout the world is estimated at 14,500,000.

We printed in our last issue a communicat om a patron of the opera complaining of the ficket-speculator who stands in the vestibule of Hooley's Opera-House peddling tickets at a premium. The grounds of our correspondent's complaint are well taken. It is not probable that this speculator would be allowed the privi-lege of his preminent position and access to agement for the privilege, or the management as interested in his profits. Considering the fact that the patronage of the opera has been edly large during the past week, and that the sale for this closing week also is very large, the immunity allowed to this man is a gross injustice to the public. The least that the nanagement can do to reciprocate the generos ty of the public is to drive this man out of the heatre, and compel him to transact his business on the street, which we presume he has a right

The Indianapolis Journal says: The Indianapolis Journal says:

Out ticket, Morton and Blairs, meets with favor and has winning qualities. They are both representative Republicans, which is a good thing to start with. The Republican party has won its greatest victories by a bold and aggressive policy and by nominating bold and aggressive men. So it must do now. It must rise to the courage of its opinions and nominate representative Republicans. Morton and Blairs fill this bill. They are both recognized leaders of the party and exponents of its principles. Both have contributed largely to its success in the past, Both have contributed largely to its success in the past, Both are especially popular in their respective sections, Morton in the West and Blairs in the start and both would run well in all sections. It would be a fair union of the West and East. Best of all, it is a ticket that will win.

The Journal omits to state which of the two shall head the Presidential ticket. Blaine says shall head the Presidential ticket. BLAINE say he will not play second fiddle to anybody. He also save that he is not a candidate for Vice President. Unless the Journal is willing that MORTON shall be content with the Presidency of the Senate, it must look for some one else to

Little Sammy Sunser Cox boasted, after mak riaignment of JEFF DAVIS for his atrocities of BLAINE. But the next day BLAINE got after the facetious little shoo fly, and birched him until he cried out, "Well, bellow away; you are a

PERSONAL.

Mapleson, Director of Her Majesty's Opera as arrived in New York.

Mrs. Van Cott, the revival-preacher, says she The recent story in regard to Shellev's deat s, on good authority, pronounced a fabrication.

John B. Atwater, of Minneapolis, has been warded a Philosophical Oration Exhibition at Yale College; and Frederick S. Winston, of Chicago, an Oration.

James T. Fields has again hoisted himself a by the hoot-straps in a few preezy remarks on the late Dr. Howe. No man ever yet became great merely by talking about other men.

N. S. Murphey has reconsidered his determition to devote all his time in the future to the editorial management of the Milwaukee Sentinel. The paper will be intrusted to the care of Mr.

works: a volume of verse entitled "Les Justes Colcres," which is a continuation of "L'Annee Terrible;" and a prose work called "L'Art d'Etre Grand-Pera. Poor Dick Schell, the only Eastern Democrat

who has been at all prominent as an advocate of inflation, went into bankraptcy the other day. The end he simed at was personal salvation; and salvation is a good thing. Rignold is fond of rows. He had trouble in several cities before coming to Chicago. The

say he is an unpleasant man to have a controversy with, being a trained athlete. He uses 100-pound dumb-bells in his exercise. The Rev. Dr. John Lord denies that his sympathies were with the Southern side during the though he deprecated the War But he adm

and religion. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, testifies to the unbounded success of the Moody and San-key meetings in Philadelphia. The inhabitants of the Quaker City seem to feel that cuthing must be allowed to fail in their city this Cente nial year, -not even a revival.

that he was and is conservative, both in politics

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke has been pas tor of the Church of the Disciples in Boston for thirty-five years. On Wednesday evening the members of the church presented the Trustees with a fine portrait of the pastor, to be held by them in perpetual trust. The cost was abo

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher suggests that the Lent-en season, already accepted by so many Christians throughout the world as a season of deve tion, be recognized and observed as such by those denominations which have hitherto failed Mr. J. T. Fanning, an actor now in Boston,

had a letter delivered to him a day or two ago year during a fearful storm, and threw over board in a bottle at a time when he never expected to see land again. The bottle was picked The following unique card explains itself:

The following unique card explains itself:
To whom it may concern: Be it known that Mrs.
L. B. Curtis, of Saginaw City, Mich., suspecting that
her husband, of the same place, may, for the past week
or two, be in Cnicago, or some part of the State of
lillinois, again trying for a decree of divorce from his
wife, warns all attorneys from aiding or abetting him,
and all Courts from granting him any such decree, as
all claims he may set up and charges he may make are
disloyal and fraudulent; and, should any Court grant
any such decree, it will be required to revoke it.

Mrs. L. B. Custra.

The ladies in Paris wear United. The ladies in Paris wear Ulsters, just as the men do nere. A fashion correspondent writes: "The Ulsters are invariably gray, and, instead of a fullness behind beneath the strap to make of a funitees beams because the strap to make them set well, they are now cut in regular gored Gabrielle fashion, hanging loose in front, under a large wide belt, and enjoying as many pockets

and as much buttoned roughness as the manniand as much buttoned roughness as the manniest Ulster of 'em all."

[] Mr. Thomas Whiffin, of the New Chicago Theatre Company, is a Gentleman of the Royal Chapel of Windsor, Eng. Whenever he visits ondon he receives his share of the fees which are given to the singers by Royal visitors. In this manner, not long ago, he was paid a small sum which had been left to his credit by the Shah of Parsis. On one occasion, Mr. Whifin's share of a subscription which had been no for a certain purpose, and then die was saved for him seven years. It am shilling and 6 pence.

Mr. Boucfcault, disgusted with the apply London, has abandoned his provincial torri England, and will bring out "The Shaughn the United States again some weeks ear than he at first intended. He will probably a range to play one or two weeks in New Yorks Brooklyn, and thence make his way to Pitaba nd Chicago, arriving in this city some time March, and playing two to six weeks.

March, and playing two belt woods.

The New York World, a high critical authority, speaks very favorably of Mr. John Dillois recent performances at the Park Theate, a New York. The writer says: "It is reasonable to believe that his addition to the New York." stage gives us an accomplished artist above work will sooner or later elicit, not only to merriment of the multitude, but the appropriate the stage of the soberer judges."

of the soberer judges."

Palmer House-T H. B. Davis, New York; 7. g. Sterling, Sa. Louis; A. Aldrich, Rochester; L. Curley, London, Eng.: Lycurgus Ladin, Walkner, S. Turner, Hoston; W. J. Linders, Sun Francisco; Stevens, New York; R. E. Harding, St. Louis; 6. McLel'an, N. wirk; James Wyoor, Cincinnuit; 1. McGavock, Nashville; M. V. Donnine, Pitsburg, H. Avise and C. A. Atkias, Philadelphis; W. W. Son-Work; Gen. J. M. Hedrick, Ottumwa; A. W. Control of the Control of York; W. J. Hancock, Dubuque; Biran and dell, Michigan; J. S. George, B. D. Addigan; J. S. George, B. D. Addigan; J. S. George, B. D. Addigan; W.-J. Boyle, Mikwatkee... Sherman Hisus-Gay Werfill, Cincinnati; E. Babcock, Peoria; W. D. Hen and H. P. Westerman, Pekin; J. J. Vincen, Amber Mass.; D. T. Heelev, Cincinnati; ca-Lieut. Ger, in phonoso Hart, Clayleland; Darwin Allen Aspinal; a P. Schayler, Syracuse; A. J. Baard and J. C. So, Quincy; N. S. Siephens, St. Louis... Garden His.—G. P. Bippus and J. W. Puriance, Huntington, lat. W. H. Shafer, P. P. Car Co; C. Esteliffe, St. Loui. C. A. Hirris and W. Grockett, P. P. Car Co; Base Bruce, Burfalo.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Sam Cox has been happily called the Onto Bouffe of the Forty-fourth Congress. The Pittsburg Gazette appounces that me voice is for the Hon. William Strong, of the St. reme Bench, for President of

Would-Be-Acting-Gov. Haines will have b consent to be Alderman of his native vilage.
Waukegan values him; why, in the name of a that's holy, doesn't Waukegan keep him a "Blaine is a good-natured man .-

large man." says Mr. Halstead. Now, if Mr. Halstead does not change his mind between the and June, there will be one Elaine man at the Cincinnati Convention who will be a host in himself.

and universal amnesty, not excepting Jeff Davis.

If a bill for universal amnesty cannot be passed without attaching to it the proposed out to mport the Constitution, he would vote for the id with such an amendment. Eliis H. Roberts' paper in Utica, the Herall is decidedly anti-Conkling. In such an emergency, it is gratifying to know that the Deno

cratic paper of the city, the Observer, has b

come the home organ of the Sepator, and air cates his Presidential claims. Mr. Belknap and his friends are not dismind by the result of the Senatorial contest in Ion. One of the newspapers significantly remarks the the Secretary is still a young man, with in datering prospects for the future not dimi ished by this contest, but increased."

The New York Irish World prefers Bla Grant. It says Grant is supposed to be a Metodist and a follower of Wesley, who was an exmy of American liberty; while Blaine, who name is a modification of Blaney,—a perful Irish name,—is free from any such objection The Indianapolis Sentines rashly made is statement that the Rebel prisoners at Car statement that the Rebel prisoners at Camp Morton were as foully treated as the Union set diers at Andersonville. The Journal retorn that the greatest atrocity practiced upon the Rebels was the free distribution a 100 copies of the Sentinel per day.

The Springfield Republican quotes Home Greeley as having said, before t dential election: "President Grant will be re-elected next Tue-day by an immense majorit; and, what's more, if he lives he will be re-elected third time." This means four terms, we sup-

In his speech accepting the nomination of the Mississippi Democrats for United States Separate. L. Q. C. Lamar said: "By your unrestricted and unrestrained suffrages I office adorned by the genius and statesmanship of a Brown and a Davie." Reference is made to the "genius and statesmanship" of Jefferson

Davis.

The "Independent" organs—one of which is the organ or Gov. Tilden, and the other the co-Blaine has made a terrible mistake by provoking the amnesty debate. But we observe that the Cincippati Commercial which is always inde pendent enough to be honest, does not nything of the kind.

The Democratic caucus at Frankfort, Ky., las Friday night, was prevented from reaching and conclusion in the Senatorial matter by extraord eary filibustering. All sorts of motions for lav were made, and the yeas and nave called a each one. The caucus finally adjourned unit to-night, without having considered the properties sitions of a compromise which were the or of its being called together. The New Hampshire Democrats, in Conve

on, resolved, "That our valuable scheme d religious toleration is the workmanship of Des cratic hands and the fruit of Democratic po icy"; which means, of course, that the Democrats of New Hampshire are exclusively responsible for the fact that New Hampshire is the salt State in the Union which excludes men from holding office because of their religion. The the Democratic scheme of religious toler

The Richmond Dispatch pays tribute to Edvin M. Stanton in these terms: "Why should Blane desire to revive the horrors of Andersonville? They were forced upon the South and humanity tanton." Precisely. When you want to name the man who did rub out the Ret foot, this little paragraph of the Dispatch funishes it. The name is one that will grow nishes it. The name is one that will grow.
Stanton. We have not always been of this way of thinking, but, tooking back now over the War, the colossal figure that rises above the national will, is that of Stanton. - Cuncinna

GOV. KIRKWOOD.

Iowa City Congratulates Him-City, irrespective of party, assembled at Harri Hall this evening to extend a welcome to Gov. Kirkwood. He came down on the evening transform the Capital, and was met at the depot by from the Capital, and was met at the depot by a Committee of Reception and citizens generally. His arrival was heralded by the firing of cannon, with music and parade. An immension of the capital content and interesting address of welcome was dolivered by Chancellor Hammond, of the Law Department of the State University, to which Gov. Kirkwood replied in a pleasant and felicitous apeech. He was followed by the Hon. Bush Clark, Rapresentative from this county, is abort but eloquent speech arrating the late contest as the result of the choice of the people unaided by fraud, party, or personal racor. The Hon, Ezekiel Clark, Senstor from this county, also rejouced with his neighbors at the The Hoo, Ezekiel Clark, Senator county, also rejoiced with his neight Senatorial result. So too did Capttol sioner Hon. R. S. Finkbine. Senato of Iowa County, also congratulated lon her good luck, and assured the sud the whole State shared the same honor After the speech-making was overhand-shaking followed, when the good Iowa City retired.

FOREIGN.

A Characteristic Specimen of Sp ish Bluster Toward America Reported.

Diplomatic Intimation Given of ligerent Intentions at Madrid.

The Spanish Government Indifferent the Political Preferment of Republicans.

Victor Hugo Elected a Delegate Participate in the Election of Senators. Confirmation of the Reported Re

Forthcoming. Outline of Several of the Turki Reforms Proposed.

tion of Andrassy's Note Not

SPAIN GOVERNMENT. SUCCESS.

London, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from St. J de Luz to the Times reports that Gen. Monic has advanced from San Sabastian, capturing Heigh's of Arratzain, and silencing the Ca artillery. Important operations were arily expected. RELLIGERENCY.

New York, Jan. 16.-The Herald's Ma special reports that the Spanish Governa has sent out a diplomatic note in reply to American circular on Cuben affairs. The requite belligerent in tone, and takes ground on all the questions raised by the U. States. The note declares that commerce tween Cuba and the United States has not fered to any appreciable extent by the insu-tion,—instead of having been diminished it in reality increased, and is constantly increased. So the United States Government had fig. So the United State Quote and the Cocasion for complaint and no tenable grofor its proposed action or interference in the fairs or troubles existing in Cuba. Attention also called to the fact that many American area established themselves on the Island. on for complaint and no tenable fairs or troubles existing in Cuba. Attention also called to the fact that many American zone established themselves on the Island, being unmolested by the Spanish Govment, have gained large individual tunes. These fortunes have not added the material wealth of the Island, being entit in foreign hands. The territory of the Un States is a constant refuge for Cuban outle who are permitted to hatch conspiracies to detriment and injury of the Spanish Governm In this the laws of nations are outraged, just and equitable claims between the Un States and Cuba have been amicably and fastisfied, or are in courts of adjustment; the fore there can be no causelfor complaint on score. The Spanish note is believed to be work of Senor Jovellar.

Madrid, Jan. 16.—The Government has sationed public meetings and other electoral practices in favor of Castelgrar at Valencia.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—The Government has sa tioned public meetings and other electoral preedings in favor of Castelar at Valencia, Carvajal at Malaga. A meeting in favor of election of the prominent Republicans has been authorized, and very few acuses of privilege are reported. The Government is a clear field to all candidates professing Marchial or other solid views. It has soized cles of proclamations issued by some Bish stigmatizing candidates for the Cortes as pious if they do not uphold religious into anos.

FRANCE.

THE PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Jab. 16.—Paris advices state ti President MacMahon's proclamation has fall rather flat. The Republican newspapers, who were expected to great it with sharp criticism appear, with the exception of a few irreconcibles, delighted with the recognition of the public, and appeal for a fair trial of the Countries. tional laws. At the Bourse it produced no feet, and in political circles the prevalent

BATISFACTION is generally felt at the adjustment of the Min terial crisis, but it is utterly devoid of

terial crisis, but it is utterly devoid of entisiasm.

THE PRIMARY SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Elections for delegates eleouse Senators were held to-day throughe France. The Municipal Council here electively the senatorial delegate, and Spuller, entire of La Republique Francais, as stitute delegate. The returns indicate that majority of delegates elected in the Department and Municipal Councilors he called a meeting of Senatorial delegates on Majority of the purpose of deciding on a definite of candidates for the Senatorial delegates on Majority of the purpose of deciding on a definite of candidates for the Senate in the Department of the Seine. This list will certainly contain hames of Victor Hugo, Louis Bianc, and Peyr Full returns from the Departments are not expected for several days. The delegates elective in Valence and its neighborhood are Radica The Prefects of several Departments have issupproclamations ordering the freedom of election be respected.

Paris, Jan. 16—Midnight.—A majority of Benatorial delegates elected in the Department of the Seine, Sene-et-Marne, Finistere, Viena and Allijes, are Courservatives.

London, Jan. 17.—The Pavis correspondent the Times, reporting the results of the electic for Senatorial Delegates, says that in fifty tow forty-two Republicans and eight Conservatives and Montpelier Radicals. This does influence the result, as every Commune, am pri large, elects one Delegate. The Delegate.

hitemos the result, as every Commune, am pr large, elects one Delegate. The Delegathosen by the large towns are merely a drop the rural ocean.

Gambetta arrived vesterday in Marsell bere arrangements are being made to give he banquet.

A HORBITHE CRIME.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Puris Correspondence London Times

A horrible affair is reporteed from Perigues
which will shorely be brought before the B
deaux Courts. The facts are these: One G
rigues, a rich pessant of the village of St.,
lien, Lampon, was ambitious that his only s
should become a doctor, and almost rui
himself by educating him for saven ye
in Paris. When young Garrigues ca
home he found his father and mother comple
ly estranged from one another. The moth
whose misconduct was notorious, managed
get her son to side with her, and the
mestic strife was still further embitter
Shortly afterwards Dr. Garrigues mars
and went to live at Boc, in the Depa
mont of Lot, and at the same time;
mother left her husband, and did not ret
for six months; but from time to time
went to her home to see secrely an old at
who lived with her husband. In January, 18
nos of these interviews occurred, and the sa
vening Garrignes complained of having be went to her home to see secretly an old at who lived with her husband. In January, 18 one of these interviews occurred, and the sa svening Garrigues complained of having be nearly poisoned by some bouillon. Part of soup was seized, and a chemical analysis profit to be strongly impregnated warenic. In March Madame of the second of the se

share of a subscription which had been made for a certain purpose, and then discribute was saved for him seven years. It amor 1 shilling and 6 pence.

Mr. Bouccault, disgusted with the apathy of London, has abandoned his provincial tour in England, and will bring out "The Shaughraun" in the United States again some weeks earlier in the United States again aga than he at first intended. He will probably and range to play one or two weeks in New York or Prooklyn, and thence make his way to Pittsburg and Chicago, arriving in this city some time in

The New York World, a high critical author ity, speaks very favorably of Mr. John Dillon ity, speaks very favorably of air, John Dillon's recent performances at the Park Theatre, in New York. The writer says: "It is reasonable to believe that his addition to the New York stage gives us an accomplished artist, whose work will sooner or later elicit, not only the persiment of the multitude, but the approx

Avise and C. A. Atkins, Falladelphia; W. W. Soor, A. Atkins, Falladelphia; W. W. Soor, New York; Gen. J. M. Hedrick, Ottunewa; A. W. Colles, Toledo; W. and C. J. C. Taylor, New York; E. Burnell, Elevands, Boston; J. C. Kent, Abel Halica, and C. F. Porter, San Francisco. J. Elewards, Boston; C. Kent, Abel Halica, and C. F. Porter, San Francisco. J. Tremont House—H. G. Crowell, Boston; C. E. Smith, J. B. Spencer, and J. Tremont House—H. G. Crowell, Boston; C. E. Smith, J. B. Spencer, and J. Y. N. Blake, Boston; C. E. Smith, J. B. Spencer, and J. C. Colsen, New York; M. Greenetsum, S. Truncisco; J. R. Stearns, Boston; G. H. Stover, New York; W. J. Hanocek, Dubuque; Hiram Blasdell, Michigan; J. S. George, B. H. Stover, New York; W. J. Hanocek, Dubuque; Miram Blasdell, Michigan; J. S. George, B. W. J. Bosto, Milwaukee... Sherman House—George Mad H. P. Westerman, Pekla; J. J. Vlucent, Ambert, Mass.; D. T. Heelev, Cincinnati; ez-Lient, Gov. Alphonso Hart, Cieveland; Darwin Allen Aspinwal; O. P. Schayder, Syrzeuse; A. J. Baard and J. C. Nos, Quincy; N. S. Stephens, St. Louis... Gardner House—G. P. Bippias and J. W. Purlance, Huntington, Ind.—W. H. Shafer, P. P. Car Co.; C. Ratchiffe, St. Loui; C. A. Herra and W. Grockett, P. P. Car Co.; Robert Bruce, Burfalo.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Sam Cox has been happily called the Oraton Souffe of the Forty-fourth Congress. The Pittsburg Gazette announces that its voice is for the Hon. William Strong, of the Supreme Bench, for President of the United

Would-Be-Acting-Gov. Haines will have to consent to be Alderman of his native villaga.
Waukegan values him; why, in the name of all hat's holy, doesn't Wankegan keep him at

arge man." says Mr. Halstead. Now, if Mr. Halstead does not change his mind between this and June, there will be one Blaine man at the nnati Convention who will be a he

nd universal amnesty, not excepting Jeff Davis. If a bill for universal amnesty cannot be passed without attaching to it the proposed oath to sup-port the Constitution, he would vote for the bill with such an amendment.

Eliis H. Roberts' paper in Utica, the Herald is decidedly anti-Cocking. In such an emer-gency, it is gratifying to know that the Demo-eratic paper of the city, the Observer, has be-

Mr. Belkuap and his friends are not dismared One of the newspapers significantly remarks that hat ring prospects for the future not dimin

The New York Irish World prefers Blaine to Grant. It says Grant is supposed to be a Methodist and a follower of Wesley, who was an enmy of American liberty; while Blaine, whose name is a modification of Blaney,—a perfectly Itish name,—is free from any such objections. The Indianapolis Sentinel rashly made the statement that the Rebel prisoners at Camp Morton/were as foully treated as the Union soldiers at Andersonville. The Journal retort that the greatest atroctty practiced upon the Rebels was the free distribution among them of 100 copies of the Sentinel per day.

The Springfield Republican quotes Horace " President Grant will be re elected next Tuesday by an immense majority; and, what's more, if he lives he will be re-elec

In his speech accepting the nomination of the Mississippi Democrats for United States Senator, L. Q. C. Lamar said: "By your unrestricted and unrestrained suffrages I am elected to an office adorned by the genius and statesmanship of a Brown and a Davist". Reference is made to he "genius and statesmanship" of Jefferson

The "Independent" organs-one of which is the organ or Gov. Tilden, and the other the organ of Charles Francis Adams—declare that Mr. the amnesty debate. But we observe that the Cincinnati Commercial, which is always inde endent enough to be honest, does not think

The Democratic caucus at Frankfort, Ky., last Friday night, was prevented from reaching any conclusion in the Senatorial matter by extraordinary filibustering. All sorts of motions for delay were made, and the year and nays called on each one. The caucus finally adjourned until to-night, without having considered the propositions of a compromise which were the accepted. of its being called together.

p, resolved, "That our valuable scheme of gious toleration is the workmanship of Demperatic hands and the fruit of Democratic pol-cy"; which means, of course, that the Demostate in the Union which excludes men from holding office because of their religion. That is the Democratic scheme of religious toleration. The Richmond Dispatch pays tribute to Edwin M. Stanton in these terms: "Why should Blaine

the standard in these terms: "Why should be besire to revive the horrors of Andersonville? They were forced upon the South and humanity by the bloodiest villain in the tide of times,—Stanton." Precisely. When you want to name he man who did rub out the Rebellion under his he man who did rub out the Rebellion under his oot, this little paragraph of the Dispatch furishes it. The name is one that will grow, tanton. We have not always been of this way f thinking, but, tooking back now over the var, the colossal figure that rises above the moke and dust, the strong embodiment of the ational will, is that of Stanton.—Cincinnati

GOV. KIRKWOOD. Towa City Congratulates Him,
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Iowa City, Jan. 15.—The citizens of Iowa
ty, irrespective of party, assembled at Harris
all this evening to extend a welcome to Gov. all this evening to extend a welcome to Gov. inkwood. He came down on the evening train om the Capital, and was met at the depot by Committee of Reception and citizens general-His arrival was heralded by the firing of mono, with music and parade. An immension gathered at the hall. An eloquent and creating address of welcome was delivered by ancellor Hammond, of the Law Department the 'State University, to which 'Gov. rkwood replied in a pleasant and felicitous each. He was followed by the Hon. Rushifk, Representative from this county, in a ort but eloquent speech, narrating the latentest as the result of the choice of the people, aided by fraud, party, or personal rancor, a Hon. Exckiel Clark, 'Senator from this inty, also rejoiced with his neighbors at the natorial result. So too did Capitol Commismer Hon. R. S. Finkbine. Senator Rumple, Iowa County, also congratulated Iowa City her good buck, and assured the audience thas whole State shared the same nonor with her the speech-making was over a general acting followed, when the good people of a City retired.

FOREIGN.

A Characteristic Specimen of Spanish Bluster Toward America Reported.

Diplomatic Intimation Given of Belligerent Intentions at Madrid.

The Spanish Government Indifferent to the Political Preferment of Republicans.

Victor Hugo Elected a Delegate to Participate in the Election of Senators.

Confirmation of the Reported Rejection of Andrassy's Note Not Forthcoming.

Outline of Several of the Turkish Reforms Proposed.

GOVERNMENT SUCCESS

LONDON, Jan. 16 .- A dispatch from St. Jean de Luz to the Times reports that Gen. Monioner has advanced from San Sabastian, capturing the Heigh's of Arratzain, and silencing the Carlis

New York, Jan. 16 .- The Herald's Madrid special reports that the Spanish Government has sent out a diplomatic note in reply to the American circular on Cuban affairs. The reply is quite belligerent in tone, and takes high ground on all the questions raised by the United States. The note declares that commerce befered to any appreciable extent by the insurrec-tion,—instead of having been diminished it has in reality increased, and is constantly increas-ing. So the United States Government had no ing. So the United States Government had no occasion for complaint and no tenable ground for its proposed action or interference in the affairs or troubles existing in Cuba. Attention is also called to the fact that many Arberican citizens established themselves on the Island, and, being unmolested by the Spanish Government, have gained large individual fortunes. These fortunes have right added to the material wealth of the Island, being entirely in foreign hands. The territory of the United States is a constant refuge for Cuban outlaws, who are permitted to latch conspiracies to the detriment and in jury of the Spanish Government. In this the laws of nations are outraged. All

In this the laws of nations are outraged. All just and equisable claims between the United States and Cuba have been amicably and fully satisfied, or are in courts of adjustment; therefore there can be no causeffor complaint on that zeore. The Spanish note is believed to be the work of Senor Jovellar.

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TOLERATION.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—The Government has sanctioned public meetings and other ejectoral proceedings in favor of Castelar at Valencia, and Uarvajal at Malaga. A meeting in favor of the election of the prominent Republicans has also been authorized, and very few abuses of the privilege are reported. The Government leaves a clear field to all candidates professing Monarchial or other solid views. It has seized coples of proclamations issued by some Bishops stigmajizing candidates for the Certes as impious if they do not uphold religious intolerance.

FRANCE.

THE PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Paris advices state that

President MacMahon's proclamation has fallen

rather flat. The Republican newspapers, which were expected to great it with share criticisms, appear, with the exception of a few irreconcilables delighted with the recognitio bles delighted with the recognition of the Re-public, and appeal for a fair trial of the Constitutional laws. At the Bourse it produced no ef-fect, and in political circles the prevalent opinion is that it leaves things where they were.

BATISFACTION is generally felt at the adjustment of the Minis-

terial crisis, but it is utterly devoid of enthuaism.

THE PRIMARY SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Elections for delegates to
choose Senators were held to-day' throughout
France. The Municipal Council here elected
Victor Higgo a Senatorial delegate, and M.
Bpuller, enter of La Republique Francais, substitute delegate. The returns indicate that the
majority of delegates elected in the Department of
the Seine are Moderate Republican and the
minority Radicals. The Republican Deputies
and Department and Municipal Councilors have
called a meeting of Senatorial delegates on Monday for the purpose of deciding on a definite list
of candidates for the Senate in the Department
of the Seine. This list will certainly contain the
hames of Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, and Feyrat.
Full returns from the Departments are not expected for several days. The delegates elected
in Valence and its neighborhood are Radicals.
The Prefects of several Departments are not
proclamations ordering the freedom of elections
to be respected.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Midnight.—A majority of the
Benatorial delegates elected in the Departments
of the Seine, Seine-et-Marne, Finistere, Viennes,
and Allies, are Conservatives.

Loxion, Jan. 17.—The Paris correspondent of
the Times, reporting the results of the elections
for Senatorial Delegates, says that it fifty towns

London, Jan. 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Times, reporting the results of the elections for Senatorial Delegates, says that is fifty towns forty-two Republicans and eight Conservatives have been elected. Orleans elects Conservatives and Montpelier Radicals. This does not influence the result, as every Commune, small pr large, elects one Delegate. The Delegates shown by the large towns are merely a drop in the rural ocean.

the rural ocean.

GAMBETTA.

Gambetta arrived vesterday in Marseilles,
here arrangements are being made to give him

Paris Correspondence London Times

A hornole affair is reporteed from Perigueux, which will shortly be brought before the Bordeanx Courts. The facts are these? One Garrigues, a rich peasant of the Village of St. Julien, Lampon, was ambitious that his only son should become a doctor, and almost rumed himself by educating him for seven years in Paris. When young Garrigues came home he found his father and mother Che mother, whose misconduct was notorious, managed to get her son to side with her, and the domestic strife was still further embittered. Shortly afterwards Dr. Garrigues married and went to live at Roc, in the Department of Lot, and at the same time his mother left her husband, and did not return for six months; but from time to time she went to her home to see secretly an old aunt who lived with her husband. In Jahuary, 1874, one of these interviews occurred, and the same svening Garrigues complained of having been hearly poisoned by some bouillon. Part of the loop was seized, and a chemical annivers proved it to be strongly impregnated with Arsenic. In March Madaine Riches the strongly impregnated with Resonic. In March Madaine Riches and Carrigues was on one locasion punished by the Correctional Police for beating his wife, on the evidence of those who re now accorded of poisoning the old may. After this young Garrigues introduced a man to A HORBIBLE CRIME. beating his wife, on the evidence of those who he now accused of poisoning the old may. After this young Garrigues introduced a man to his mother, who took up his quarters at her house, and became her lover. This man nvariably took his mistress part in the frequent quarrels which she had with her husband, and more that core threatned to kill him. Dr. Garrigues was next condemned to support his father, who was now bompletely ruined. The young man on leaving the Court exclaimed, "I shall not pay the money ong." Thenceforward threats of clean against he old man became more frequent. At the end if September, 1874, the accused, in the absence of the elder Garrigues dined together off a hare, and put by two plates of food for the father, which he ate when he came in. Secreely had he done so when he was seized with vomiting fits, and within a fortight he died. A few hours after his death he was seized with vomiting fits, and within a fortight he died. A few hours after his death he was seized in a coffiu made by ladame Garrigues lover, who stamped on the poor man's both to reat it the shall. The man's bed were burnt, and the most indecent scenes occurred in the house. A repert of poisoning being spread abroad, Garrigues' body was exhaumed and a great quantity
of arsenic found in the intestines. The widow
Garrigues, her son, and four other persons,
were promptly arrested. During the instruction.
Dr. Garrigues tried twice to escape, and afterwards feigned madness. All the accused stoutly
deny their guilt, with the exception of the widow. deny their guilt, with the exception of the widow who has made a partial confession.

BELGRADE, Jan. 16.—Skuptschina has voted to impeach, all members of Mainovic's Cabinet

for allowing expenditures to exceed the amoun authorized by the budget. CIS LETTHAN. London, Jan. 16.—A Vienna dispatch to the Standard announces that the Cis-Leithan Government has concluded a loan of 40,000,000 guil-

ders with the Creditanstalt.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—Count Andraesy's note men-VIENNA, Jan. 16.—Count Andrassy's note mentions several reforms as urgent. Of these, the principal are the establishment of equality of all religious denominations, the alteration of the system of texation, and changes in the administration of justice, especially the acceptance of the evidence of Christians in courts. The note proposes the establishment of a Commission composed of equal numbers of Christians and Turks, as an effective guarantee of the execution of reforms. It intimates that some time may possibly te required before the execution of the proposed changes in reference to the agrarian question and some other points shall be practicable.

THE COUNTRY OF THE MINOTAUR. London, Jan. 17.—A Vienna telegram to the Daily News states that the British Vice-Consul in Crete has received numerous intimations from influential inhabitants that they are in from influential inhabitants that they are in favor of the annexation of the island by Great Britain. The Greek party, which receives its instructions from Athens, opposes the move-ment, and there is much agitation. It is in con-sequence of this state of affairs that the Porte reappointed Raouf Pasha to the Governorship of the island with enlarged powers.

RUSSIA.

Sr. Petersburg, Jan. 16.—A report is published that Gen. Kathman, who is here, will no return to Turkistan.

Admiral Krabbe, Minister of Marine, is dead, and Vice-Admiral Lessowski has been appointed GERMANY.

EISMARCK ON DYNAMITE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A telegram from Berlin to the Post asserts that Prince Bismarck is personally drafting an additional clause for the Penal Code against crimes like that of Thomas, at

ITALY. ECCLESIASTICAL. Rome, Jan. 16.-The Vatican has instructed

the Archbishops of Cologne and Treves to en deavor to find the means of preventing depos CREAT BRITAIN.

Association have accepted the challenge of the Rifle Association of America to compete in a match for the championship of the world during

THE CENTENNIAL RIFLE-MATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The English National Rifle

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA PORBEARANCE OF THE KHEDIVE AND PERFIDY OF The great Egyptologist, Herr Brugsch. has contributed a letter to the Cologne Gazette on the subject of the present complications between Egypt and Abyssinia. Herr Brugsch endeavors to prove that the Abyssinians are allogther in the wrong, and that the Khedive has shown them unparalleled forbearance. King Johannes has, according to his account openly violated almost every agreement mad after the late war. The writer goes on to narrate the well-known progress of friction between the two countries, from the rupture of commer-cial intercourse and the concentration of small cial intercourse and the concentration of small corps of observation on both sides of the frontier to the outbreak of open war, ending, for the present, in Egyptian defeat. He then considers the present condition of the Abyssinans as a people, and disposes very summarily of their claim to Eurorean protection on the ground that they are Christians. The truth is they are not Christians at all, but pagans with some Christianized superstitions. They may have been Christians once, but for centuries past they have, under the guidance of a disreputable set of monks, given way to drin and other vices, and degenerated so as to afford in the present day a truly pitiable picture of what. Christians may sink to be. Long habitual indulg-ence in vice has afflicted them with one of the most loathsome diseases, and altogether they are ence in vice has afflicted them with one of the most lost home diseases, and altogether they are the last people to which one would attribute the character of Christians. The present war between Egypt and Abyssinia is not a war between Islamism and Christianity, but between Egyptian civilization and Abyssinian bartarism. Missionaries who have lived in Abyssinia give most repulsive descriptions of their nominal fellow-Christiana, among vinom, being of a higher type of Christiana, among vinom, being of a higher type of Christianity, they have found themselves scarcely tolerated. deer Brugsch concludes with a thrust at the supposed instigators of the present war, which headers will be slow to understand unless they bear in mind the abuse which was heaped upon England during the Franco-German war, under the misconception, general in Germany, that Remington rides are of English manufacture. "The saying goes." says Herr Brugsch, "that the majority of Alvssinians are armed with Remingtons, and commanded by an English military man of the name of Cochrane. I do no more than state this fact, which requires no further comment."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17-1. a. m.-For the New England, the Middle States, and the Lower Lakes, rain will prevail, with slight changes in temperature, southeast to southwest winds, and falling barometer.

For the Upper Lakes, a light rain and southerly to westerly winds, followed by partly cloudy and warmer weather during the day. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Jan. 16,
Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Kain Wiber.

1:18 a. m 2:00 p. m 3:53 p. m 9:00 p. m 0:18 p. u	29.93 29.85 29.83 therm	38 1 39 1	82 S., 82 S., 90 S. 91 S. OBSE	fresh. fresh. W., fre W., fre Min BVATI	shimum	Cloud L't re .02 L't re .02 Cloud .36.	air air air
Station.	Bar.	Thr	Win	d.	Rain	Weather	
hey same hey sarek. hey 'y'dge a'/enport. mver mluth iscanaba it. Gibson. keokuk a Crosse esvenw'th	29.24 29.39 29.80 29.66 29.43 29.62 30.09 29.87 29.66	42 34 34 36 32 34 47 43 40 40	N. W., S. W., S. W., Calm. S., brid S., gen S. W., J., free S., free	light. fresh. fresh. tle brisk.		Clear.	
farquette	29.51	50 8	free	h		Cloudy.	

malia.... 29.71 40 S. W., fresh...... Clear, TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. A very severe shock of earthquake was felt and night, Saturday, at Chemo, in Maine.

John Kelley was Saturday night rechoses Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tam many-Hall, New York.

John J. Geraghty gave a pedestrian exhibition in LaSalle, Ill., Saturday evening, walking 2 miles in 4 hours 33 minutes and 41 seconds. The New York Sun says it is rumored that Fitz John Porter will be appointed Superintendent of Police, with salary raised to \$10,000. The coal-miners of the LaSaile shaft of the Northern Illinois Cosi and Iron Company, who quit work last Friday on account of the introduction of a new pit-boss, resumed work yesterday.

Saturday evening the Directors of the People's Bank of Bloomington, Ill., elected officers as fellows: President, Peter Whitmer, re-elected; Secretary, Dwight Harwood; Cashier, William Allis, vice Jesse A. Willson resigned.

The alarm from Box 512 at 5:29 o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in the three-story brick building, No. 54 West Randolph street

WASHINGTON.

Representative Lynch to Re suscitate the Amnesty Question To-Day.

Democratic Readiness to Throw Overboard the Troublesome Jonah.

The Blunder They Made in Their Method of Handling the Subject.

Plan for the Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Mr. Morrison Tells How His War Record Was Left Out of the Directory.

The Magnificent Sum of Money Paid for that Red Seal on the Greenbacks.

THE AMNESTY DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—It is said to night in Congressional circles that, when the State of Mississippi shall be called in the House of Representatives to morrow, Representative Lynch will introduce the new amnesty bill, when opportunity will be afforded to vote directly on he question whether Jefferson Davis shall be ded from its provisions. It was the intention of Representative Cox to propose an amnesty bill affording a similar vote, but he has not yet prepared it, as the State of New York may not be called for bills and

OW THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE WERE KNOCKED DOWN AND BOLLED IN THE

self that so patly expresses the result of the de-bate on amnesty, as that the big Democratic majority in the House has been knocked down and olled in the dust by the minority, in such fash ion as never before was a majority so overpower ing. Not only do the Democrats retire sadd worsted, but it is impossible for them to regain the position they held at the outset. For it was not upon ampesty, but upon the

that the issue was made; and they have so put hemselves upon record that there is no escaping it. Even had Mr. Blaine's substitute, excepting Jefferson Davis, been permitted to come before the House, all the indications were, that, by an almost unanimous vote, some bill would have passed granting amnesty without any exception. The sole condition probably would have been that no man's disabilities should be removed except upon his making application therefor, and taking an oath to support the Constitution. The amnesty granted would have been the reission of the last remaining disability imposed not merely because of participation in the Rebellion, but for willful, deliberate reunciation of the oath to maintain and lefend the Constitution and the laws, voluntarily taken, by nearly all those now under disabilities, upon the assumption of high offices imposing upon them the duty of siding in the naintenance of the Constitution and the ensubvert and destroy. All that was necessary to have secured such amnesty for Jefferson Davis was for the South to have made known that no remission of disabilities, and perpetual truce as to the past-that the ex-Confederates wanted Judge Kelley had made an eloquent, earnest apneal in that behalf; and, as he left the questi n, his appeal seemed conclusive. Ben Hill, as the recognized spokesman of the ex-Confederates, and in their behalf, instead of seconding nesty, but the vindication of Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy. Then it was that, instead of asking an eternal truce as to Andersonville and all that was past, he declared that the time had come for the vindication of the truth of history. He might have said: "We deplore all the horrors of the War; let them be forgotten, or, if they cannot be erased from our nemories, let them only be remembered as forever a warning against fraternal strife." And of Andersonville he might have added: "It was the work, not of the men who fought for the Confederacy, but of the home-guards and politicians in the rear." He might, in short, have better said anything than what, speaking for the x-Confederate South, he did say. But, charging that the question had been opened to rekindle

and perpetuate, for partisan purposes, the ani-mosities of the War, he proceeded to PAN THE FLAME TO PIERCEST FURY. He arraigned the nation for barbarities toward Confederate prisoners, surpassing those of An-dersonville; for prosecuting the War in inwarfare, through refusal to exchange prisoners wariate, though returned to stange phisotes, the destruction of manufactories, and embargo of medical supplies; and, lastly and above all, he arraigned the loyal people for driving the South out of the Union. And as, if possible, to deepen the slumbering passions he awakened, he specified that this was done by fagrant violations of the sacred compact embodied in the Fugitive-Slave act. His harangue was the declaration that there was, in effect, nothing to be amnes-Slave act. His harangue was the declaration that there was, in effect, nothing to be amnestied; and that the time had come when the disabilities wrongfully imposed should be removed, not as an act of generosity,—the generosity extended the ex-Confederates he derided,—but of justice. This he emphasized by dilating upon the atrocious wrongs of the South since the War,—wrongs such as the Duke of Alva never perpetrated in the Low Countries, and in infamy surpassing the Spanish Inquisition. It is scarce an exaggeration to say that the amnest which Mr. Hill may be presumed to have advocated, when, in his percention, he aloquently dwelt upon forever turning our backs upon the past, was alike amnesty for the Confederacy and the Union; and that the crimes of the nation, in driving the South into scession, in prosecuting the War in inhuman fashion, in barbartiles to prisoners, and in toppression of the people of the South since the War, were among the things to be amnestied.

It is true that, under stress of the pressure brought to bear upon him by the Northern Democrats, and under an awakening sense of the terrific blow he has dealt his own party, Mr. Hill has yesterday and to-day

REEN HEDGING UPON HIS SPEECH, which was withheld from the Record obviously that a speech other than that delivered might be printed. But the significant fact remains, that not one of the sixty ex-Confederates upon the floor has, from his seat, disclaimed those utterances of Hill as their spokesman. It is no less significant that, when the closing hour of the debate was allotted Sam Randall, and he was sogenerously apportioning out his time among his colleagues, he peremptorily refused to grant

less significant that, when the closing hour of the decate was allotted Sam Randall, and he was sogenerously apportioning out his time among his colleagues, he peremptorily refused to grant the floor to any of the ex-Confederates who wanted to make reply to Blaine's final speech; and as peremptorily did Sam refuse to withdraw, that they might speak, his demand of the previous question. Evidently, after nearly two days had elapsed, and the disastrous effects of Ben Hill's harangue had become manifest to all, Randall knew the temper of the ex-Confederates well enough to know, as obviously was the case, that, if one of them obtained the floor for only ten minutes, there would be more speech of a piece with Hill's, only more inflammatory.

Even to grant, as is claimed, that Hill was adroitly provoked me making an indiscreet speech, does not, therefore, modify the self-evident fact, that he but EXPERSEED THE COMMON SENTIMENT of the ex-Confederate members, and of the constituency they represent. I leave the moralizing to those who may be in the mood for it; the debate demonstrates that the sentiment disclosed remains to be fait as often as issues aris-

Garfield's speech, which was in admirable temper, conclusively disposed of Hill's charges of cruelties practiced upon Confederate prisoners; and so effectually did for Hill's you-are-another argument in justification of Andersonville, that the latter couldn't sufficiently explain, in true Bunsbyish fashion, that his speech didn't mean what it meant. But it remained for Mr. Blaine to complete the rout of the Confederate majority, which he did by meeting the issue as made by Hill. Camp Douglas having been cited by Hill as one of the prison-pens the horrors of which surpassed Andersonville, Mr. Blaine appealed to the two Democratic Members from Chicago to answer whether such was the fact.

Then uprose Caulfield, and bore testimony that the weather was bitterly cold when the Confederate prisoners arrived from Doneison, and that there was much suffering among them, but it was simply incident to their imprisonment, which was the carefully qualified admission Mr. Caulfield made that there was no Winder placed in command of Camp Douglas. The quarters for their accommodation, he added, were insufficient; but the citizens of Chicago and vicinity furnished them with articles which the Government could not supply. This gingerly admission of the promptness with which, at the most critical period in the War, our people promptly.

RESPONDED TO THE DICTATES OF HUMANITY, and, remembering that, though Confederates, the prisoners were Americans, set to work with a will to relieve their hardships, was truly calculated to inspire every Chicago and within prids al-

will to relieve their hardships, was truly calcu-lated to inspire every Chicagoan with prids al-most unutterable, and, after hearing it as Mr. Caulfield delivered it, there could no doubt remost unutterable, and, after hearing it, as Mr. Caulfield delivered it, there could no doubt remain that Chicago was peculiarly represented by him. But the eves of the ex-Confederates were upon him, and Mr. Caulfield felt it. They had applauded when he declared that there was a great deal of suffering among the prisoners incident to their continement; but the applause came from the Republican side when he made niggardly admission of how the people of Chicago had hastened to relieve the wants of the prisoners. And, still conscious that the eyes of the ex-Confederates were upon him, he went on to say, in a cavalierly tone, that he had heard of cruelties practiced upon them, but that these statements are to the horrors of Belle Isle, Libby, and Afdersonville, were also exparte, and not to be believed, even in the silent, grim; unanswerable arguments of the dead trenches filled with the remains of Union soldiers tortured to death. It was, I believe, Barney's first appearance upon the floor, and it was a novel and peculiarly interesting spectacle he made of himself in adroitly suggesting, first, that there was suffering in Camp Douglas among the Confederate prisoners; and, next, that there had been charges of cruelties practiced upon them, which charges were probably as authentic as all the ghastly testimonies of Libby and Anthem, which charges were probably as auti as all the ghastly testimonies of Libby and Andersonville. It seemed to occur to Mr. Blaine that Barney's evidence was indeed peculiar, and he asked if Mr. Caulfield did not know that the

DEVELOPED FEEBLENESS OF MEMORY,

and had no recollection whether such was the fact.

Mr. Blaine straightway refreshed Mr. Caulfield's memory in remarkably short order, by remarking that, if Mr. C. didn't know that it was the fact that the barracks occupied by the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas were those erected for, and until then occupied by the Union troops, he was the only man in Northern Illinois who didn't know it. And, his memory having thus been refreshed Mr. Caulfield admitted that he now did recollect that fact. Blaine couldn't avoid retorting that, as impressed everybody who witnessed the pressed everybody who witnessed scene, Mr. Caulfield's recollection scene, Mr. Caulfield's recollection was an extraordinary one; whereupon Barney etraightened up grandly, and, in a splendid burst of manly indignation, anneunced that he had only borne witness in response to Mr. Biaine's invitation, and that he would permit no gentleman to discredit him because—mark the reason—he did not discredit himself!

Air. Biaine promptly avowed that he didn't mean to discredit Mr. C., but was simply surprised at his recollection: whereon our member with the surprising recollection, and who is not to be discredited because he does not discredit himself, subsided. There is now, however, some wonderment here as to whether he recollects

federate prisoners at Camp Douglas, and the burning and sacking of the City of Chicago, which had so generously provided for their wants.

To complete the testimony that the Confeder-

Blaine recalled that there were present a number of members who had, during the War, been prisoners within the Union lines, and called upon them to bear witness if the statement of Mr. Hill, of the horrors of the prison-camp at Elmira, Camp Douglas, etc., was warranted by the facts. If any of them wanted to say they had been subjected to cruel treatment, he would pause to give them opportunity to do so. Little Jones, of Kentucky, popped up, filled with midignation at the memory of the atrocities of which he was a victim during his captivity, and proposed to give his experiences. Blaine interrupted to inquire at what camp Jones was a prisoner, when he explained that he had not been a prisoner-of-war, but a citizen-prisoner. Blaine observed that he couldn't yield to prisoners of that kind, but to soldiers who fought in the field and were captured. Blaine fought in the field and were captured. Jones insisted on pouring out his indignation, Blaine refused to yield, but Jones continued shouting and wildly gesticulating, while the Speaker nam-mered the desk with his gavel until finally Jones

and whity gestedname, which has gaved until finally Jones gave up.

Air. Blaine then again called upon the members who had been prisoners-of-war in our hands, to answer whether they had been cruell' treated, and added that he should accept their silence as an admission that they had not, while prisoners, been subjected to ill-treatment. This produced

A TREMENDOUS FLUTTER on the Democratic side, and Mills of Texas, Cook of Georgia, and a number of others, sirang to their feet excitedly, and, each man for himself, began making his speech. The widdes confusion prevailed, and it was impossible to catch what was said. Mr. Blaine was compelled to insist upon his right to the floor, reminding catch what was said. Mr. Blaine was compelled to insist upon his right to the floor, reminding the irate Southrons that they must appeal to their own leader, who had demanded the previous question, for leave to make speeches. He simply wanted an answer to his question. They could dissent from his conclusion by merely rising in their saas.

"Take it back, then"—"take it back that we are to be committed to your statement by our silence, when you will not let us speak"—"Take it back," was furiously yelled from the Democratic side, while the stream of indignant oratory was flowing from the lips of the dozen members, more or less, who were simultaneous.

cratic side, while the stream of indignate oratory was flowing from the lips of the dozen
members, more or less, who were simultaneously replying to Mr. Blaine's question.

At last the timult was quieted, and Mr. Blaine
proceeded to introduce Democratic testimony as
to the inhuman treatment of Union prisoners by
the Confederates, beginning with a report urging the hastening of exchanges on that, ground,
in which report Sam Randall had joined; which
visibly embarrassed Randall, though he had the
good sense not to deav or excuse it. Quoting
then from one of Cox's speeches in Congress
during the War, sgainst the retalistory treatment proposed for Confederate
prisoners in our hands. Blaine read what Mr.
Cox had said against the inhumanity of reducing Confederate prisoners "to the same condition of horror and emecation as the Rebels
did our prisoners, and send them here mere
skeletons, pictures, ghosts of men." This Mr.
Blaine followed up by citing Cox's vote against
the bill of Mr. Washburne for exchange of
prisoners. Cox attempted to explain that his
vote was because he was in favor of a substitute for that bill, but Blaine declined to yield;
and, springing to his feet.

Cox shouted, "the byens from Maine, the tumult that ensued, the remainder of hi words were lost. When order was partially re-stored, Cox. in a state of furious excitement again shouted, "The gentleman is a hyens; when his words were again drowned amidst the

when his words were again drowned amidst the wild excitement that ensued.

The quotations from Ben Hill's fire-eating speech in Georgia during his canvass there for the seat he now holds, in which Hill dwelf apon the contingency in which the South might again have to fight, completed the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic majority. Hill it is true, attempted to give a Pickwickian construction to his Georgia oratory, but it didn't help him, and there was manifest relief in the Democratic ranks when Randall rose to close the debate, and assigned half his time to Gen. Banks. But the defeat was irretrievable, and despite the moderation and eloquence of Banks in his reminder to the House that it was forever impossible that the North and the South

ing out of the War are sprung, in which the distinction between lovalty and dislovalty is made, or it is assumed that disloyalty was disloyal.

Garfield's speech, which was in admirable temper, conclusively disposed of Hill's charges of cruelties practiced upon Confederate prisoners; and so effectually did for Hill's vol-are-another argument in justification of Andarsonville, that the latter couldn't sufficiently explain, in true Bunsbyish fashion, that his speech didn't mean what it meant. But it remained for Mr. Blaine to complete the rout of the Confederate majority, which he did by meeting the issue as made by Hill. Camp Douglas having been cited by Hill as one of the prison-pens the horrors of which surpassed Andersonville, Mr. Blaine appealed to the two Democratic Members from Cheago to answer whether such was the fact.

Then uprose Caulfield, and bore testimony that the weather was bitterly cold when the Confederate prisoners arrived from Donelson, and that there was much suffering among them. but

legiance.

How, this morning, the bill with Banks' amendment was reported back, pressed to a vote under suspension of the rules, and lost, has been telegraphed. But what was sent over the rires could give but faint notion of the

wires could give but faint notion of the CHAGRIN ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE when Biaine moved a reconsideration, and reminded the gentlemen who pressed for the amnesty of Jefferson Davis on the ground that no man might, in this Centennial year, be under political disabilities, that one of their own States. North Carolina, steadfastly refused to remit the disabilities imposed by the Legislature upon ex-Gov. Holden for political reasons; and that another of their States. Missussippi, was preparing to impose the like disabilities, for political reasons, upon Gov. Ames. His offer, in conclusion, that, if his substitute was accepted, he would give way for any member who wished to move that the exception of Jefferson Davis be stricken out, that the hill might then come before the House for passage, and probably it would pass, only added to the consternation on the Democratic side; and, after having made the would pass, only added to the consternation on the Democratic side; and, after having made the issue upon the vindication of Jefferson Davis, no man of the Democratic majority need put himself upon the record as moving to strike out the exception. Mr. Biaine then surpassed all his parliamentery surprises by withdrawing the motion to reconsider, and the bill was no longer before the House, and the Democratic majority was left responsible for the failure of amnesty, because they refused it unless Jefferson Davis were included, and it were extended to him under circumstances which would have rendered it tantamount to his vindication by the country.

Harryh.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.-The War Department having been requested by the Commit-tee on the Reorganization of the Civil-Service to Bureau to that Department, has perfected the following plan: After the 1st day of July next the Secretary of War is to exercise the superisory and appellate powers and posse jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs and the issuing of requisitions for the payment, of noneve on account of Indian expenditures. ubject to the adjustment and control of he proper officers of the Treasury Department. The Secretary of War is to make such details of officers of the army as may be necessary to adcommanding officers of the Military Geographical Departments of the army in which Indian tribes are located are to be ex-officio in charge of Indian affairs in their departments, and they are to make such details of officers serving in their commands as may be necessary for this service, and these officers are to be held responsible for any neglect of duty or maladministration, and subject to trial therefor by military courts. No increase in the number, rank, pay, or allowances of officers is to take place on account of their dispharaing these new duties. All contracts for supplies for transportation connected with the Indian service are to be made in connection with the army service. The officers of all civil agencies of the Indian service are to be abolished at the time that the War Department assumes charge of the Indian Bureau. The Secretary of War is to cause as accurate an enumeration of the Indians in the United States as possible, and the rations and other supplies to be issued thereafter are to be apon too basis of such new enumeration. The drift of opinion in both Houses is now in favor of this change. The strongest opposition is likely to come from the politicians, who do we wish to be the textures accurated with the restrendent connected with to make such details of officers serving in their not wish to have the ratronage connected with the civil offices in the Indian Bureau curtailed The President is very earnestly in favor of the transfer. The Indian Bureau was originally connected with the War Department.

MORRISON. HIS EXPURGATION OF HIS WAR-RECORD.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—The peo Illinois and of the country will be glad to know But the scene baffed description when Mr. of the Committee on Ways and Means, feels very fact that his military record was omitted from the last Congressional Directory. This fact has occasioned the adverse criticisms upon pers. Morrison certainly was a very gallant Union soldier, as Gen. Grant has publicly testified, and he now suffers severely from a wound in the lungs received while at the front for the Union cause. He has always considered his military record his special pride and honor It was, therefore, thought very extraordinary b Morrison's friends that his military record should have been dropped from the Congressional Record, and that at the same time a clerk should have been appointed to his Committee who is have been appointed to his Committee who is specially known for his past and present hostility to the Union, and who has named a child 3 years of age after J. Wilkes Booth. Mr. Morrison's explanation of the unfortunate slip in the Directory is this: Morrison sent to the compiler of the Directory his biography. That biography contained his military record in full, and a great deal more which has been omitted. The Committee having the compilation in charge found that Morrison which has been omitted. The Committee having the compilation in charge found that Morrison's record, which was longer than that of any other Illinois member, was too long, and they requested him to abbreviate it by striking out ten lines. He did this, and struck out eight distinct facts in his life, including the military portion. The compiler also requested that only public offices should be mentioned, and that the biographical portion should be eliminated. Morrison did not understand that a military commission was a public office, and so struck out that with the seven other biographical facts. This is Morrison's explanation, and he insists that lie is more proud of his war record than of anything in his Congressional career, and that he is not a friend of Ben Hill. However, Morrison has no special right to complain of the adhe is not a friend of Ben Hill. However, Mor-rison has no special right to complain of the ad-verse political criticusm respecting this omission, as the erasures were made with his own hand, and he has left much less important matter in his biography. He has, for instance, thought propor to put in the year that he was Clerk of the Circuit Court of Genoa County, but has omitted the fact that he organized and com-manded the Forty-minth Illinois Regiment.

COMMITTEE-WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16 .- The House Committee on Rules has agreed to report an important amendment to the 120th rule of the louse which limits the subjects of legislation which may be included in Appropriation bills.

which may be included in Appropriation bills. This rule is as follows:

No Appropriation bill shall be reported in such general Appropriation bills, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, unless in continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in progress, and for the contingencies for carrying on the several Departments of the Government.

By an old construction of the last clause of this rule—viz., "and for the contingencies for

shall present itself, report this amendment to

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS. The Committee on Appropriations will probably report the Diplomatic and Consular bill to the House Wednesday next. The reduction made in this bill, when compared with the estimates, will be in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

The salaries of the four first-class European The salaries of the four first-class European missions will be reduced from \$17,500 to \$14,500

missions will be reduced from \$17,500 to \$14,500 each, and corresponding reductions will be made in the salaries of the Ministers to several other countries. The imissions to the States of South America. Colombis, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili, will be consolidated into two, and the Minister to the Argentine Republic will also be accredited to Uraguay and Paraguay, to which we now send one representative jointly.

THE GERAT APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Appropriations is rapidly collecting material for the more important appropriations, and hopes to report some of them as an early date. The first great Appropriation bills to be finished will probably be the Legislative bill, by which about \$18,900,000 was appropriated last year. Following close upon this, if, indeed, it does not precede it, will be the Fortification bill. The remaining ones will probably be reported as fast as the House can act upon them. The House Committee on Appropriations, should the 120th rule be amended tomorrow, will after the morning hour movel to go into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy Appropriation bill. When this shall be disposed of, as it probably will, be to-morrow, no other bills will remain upon the calendar except

which can then be reached on Tuesday. The friends of the latter measure have made vorveareful canvass of the House, and assert that they are sure of 155 votes in its favor. If they have made mistakes in their canvass, the bill can probably be passed before the hour of adjournment Tuesday. It is not believed that the Amnesty bill will any longer stand in the way of this measure. The Democrats, who were most interested in it, say that the Republicans having killed the bill twice and taken time by means of a trick, they see no reason why the subject

measure. The Democrats, who were most interested in it, say that the Republicans having killed the bill twice and taken time by means of a trick, they see no reason why the subject should be revived at present. The responsibility for its failure lies wholly with the Administration party. The Democrats explain that, had it not been for the deception of certain members, the bill would have passed Friday. Lynch, the colored member from Mississippi; Stowell, of Virginia; and White, of Kentucky, voted against the bill, on an understanding, if not with a promise on Biaine's part that he would bring the bill up again by a motion to reconsider. He did this, but withdrew it a few minutes later, thus taking the bill from the House altogether.

AN EXPENSIVE BLUNDER.

A portion of the Committee on the Expenditures of the Treasury Department, including Eli, its Chairman, visited the Department yesterday and made a short call on Mr. McCartee, chief of the Printing Bureau. The books and the manner of keeping accounts were particularly looked into, and they were found to be very carefully and accurately kept. One thing, he ever, astonished the Committee, and that was the statement that there would be a deficiency in that Bureau of over \$250,000. When asked for an explanation, this Committee were told that the last Congress compelled the small carmine seal which is printed on every note, bond, or piece of fractional currency in circulation to be stamped by hand instead of by a machine owned by the Government, which did the work better than it is done by hand, and that only \$20,000 or \$25,000 was appropriated for that purpose, whereas it cost nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. Treasurer New says that every \$5 in fractional currency costs 25 cents. At the same rate, the bills new in circulation would cost their face-value to make them ready for reissue, if all the work were required to be done by hand. The Committee with continue their inquiries in the Printing Bureau.

The Southern "CLAIMS."

The House Committee on War Cl

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE UNDER-OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—So much has washardos, D. C., San. 10.—50 much meet been said about the antecedents of those recent-y appointed to the subordinate positions of under-officers of the House of Representatives, that a statement prepared by Doorkeeper Fig. Of the new appointees, he says thirty served in army: sixteen have taken the modified cath nety-four the iron-clad oath; nine colored men and one colored woman have been appoint Col. Fitzhugh's appointments are concerned, as much consideration at least has been shown for ex-Union soldiers as to the same class by the Doorkeeper of the last House. The Postmaster of the House, who has comparatively few ap-pointments to make, has probably given prefer-ence to those Virginia friends a large percentage of whom were Confederate soldiers.

ence to those Virginia friends a large percentage of whom were Confederate soldiers.

LAMAE.

King Lamar does not get on well with his Council of Safety of Thirteen. He has apjointed Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, its Chairman, now that the amnesty debate is ended.

ALASKA.

The Secretary of the Treasury will to-morrow send to the House, in obedience to the resolution of Payne, of Ohio, the reports of several officers on Alaska and the fur-seal trade. Among the papers will be a report from Gen. Howard, who visited a small portion of the mainland; one from Bliott, a Treasury Agent, and one from Moore, an agent sent last summer to San Francisco by Secretary Bristow to examine the books of the Company who have the contract with the Government for taking the seals.

A FRAUDULENT COTTON CLAIM.

The Secret-Service Division of the Treasury Department has been for some time engaged in an inquiry regarding the payment of a fraudulent cotton claim by the Treasury about three years ago. The amount of the claim was shout \$60,000, and the circumstances of the payment are of a very suspicious nature. The persons involved are said to be a man named Parkman, Gen. Rhody, and Frank Brooks, of seal-lock fame, and there is cause for fearing that the names of ex-Assustant Secretary Sawyer, and ex-Commissioner of Customs Harris, are improperly mixed up. In case these two gentlemen were both in office when the alleged fraudulent payment was made—and the investigation already made seems to compromise them—the facts in the case will probably be laid before the Grant Jury this week, and, if they are as bad as reported, there will be some very important indicaments.

THE ATLANTIC INSUBANCE COMPANY of New York is opposing all the attempts of

of New York is opposing all the attempts of lawyers and other claimants to compromise any of the war-premium rates, and has thus far been successful.

of the war-premium rates, and has thus far been successful.

THE CENTENNIAL MANAGERS are making arrangements for a meeting of a large number of Union and Confederate soldiers at Philadelphis this summer.

[To the Associate Press.]

LOUISIANA.

Representations having been made to the President that the laws of the United States are obstructed in several parishes in Louisiana, United States District Attorney Beckwith will be instructed through the Department of Justice to bring illegal combinations as well as individual offenders to trial, under the Enforcement act. The President has expressed a determination to preserve public order to the extent of his constitutional power. There are three companies of cavalry and one of infantry in Louisiana, but there is no probability of using the military to aid the civil authorities. Mr. Pinchback will again be in Washingtou this week to urge action by the Senate on his claim to a seat. greatly reduced.
Embroideries at 50 cts. on the

tions for such public works and objects as are already in progress, and for the contingencies for carrying on the several Departments of the Government "—legislation for an increase of the salaries of public officers has been held to be in order, while any amendment or provision reducing salary has invariably been ruled out of order. A notable instance of the operation of this rule occurred at the time the salary-grab was passed in 1873, that most unpopular measure having been engrafted upon the Legislative Appropriation bill. The Committee now proposes to strike out of the rule in order the effect of which is to retrench the expenses of the Government. This amendment was voted for in Committee by Messra. Kerr, Randall, and Cox. Mr. Blaine did not vote for it, and Gen. Banks was not present. The Committee will, if apportunity

restored to health, and is more of a pet than ever on the estate. He files around the neighboring fields in the day time, but never fails to return to his stall at night.

THE COAL MONOPOLISTS VICTIMS.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Pribuna.

PHILADELPHIA Pa., Jan. 16.—Seven collieries
of the Reading Coal and Iron Company and
about twenty-five belonging to individual operators will resume work to-day for the purpose of
supplying the furnaces on the line of the road.
Nearly 4,000 men will be employed in these collieries. Besides, there are 16,000 men now idli
in the Schnylkill region, and 170 collieries. It is
not likely that resumption will be general until
March or April.

After War, Pestilence, and Intemperance, Coldilead to the greatest destruction of human life mainly in consequence of their being systematically neglected,—" left to go as they come, "-until a simple, curable affection is converted into a seriou and generally fatal disease. It is better to take care of a cough or cold from its incipiency, by using promptly Dr. Jaynes Expecturant, a remedy thorough by adapted to remove these complaints, and equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Excursion to the cursion stanner will leave New York every three weeks, calling at the ports of Havana, Progress, Campeche, Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, Tampico, and New Ortens, and from there return. For particulars apply to F. Alexander & Sons, 33 Hroadway, New York.

Brown's Bronchia Troches for Pul-monary and astimatic disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonial from eminent men who have used them.

ONCE MORE!

GREAT

Annual Clearing Sale.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF

PIRIE & CO., Madison and Peoria-sts.

Beginning this (Monday) morning, Jan. 17, peremptory and unreserved sale of the Winter Stock of the Great West End Dry Goods House, at immense reductions and sacrifice in prices. The Golden Opportunity for those who desire to economize. for those who desire to economize. Poplin Alpacas, Camel's Hair Plaids, Crape Cloths, Valencias, &c., at 20 cts. yard; goods formerly sold from 30 to 37 1-2 cts.

Mohairs, Basket Cloths, Serges, Stripe Camel's Hairs, &c., at 25 cts. yard; reduced from 35, 40, and 45 cts.

wide English Merinos, Heavy Alvide English merrinos, Heavy at 30 cts. yard; worth 45 to 55 cts. All-Wool French Sorges, Sateens, Brocades, and Satin Stripes, reduced from 75, 80, and 85 cts. to 40,

duced from 75, 80, and 85 cts. to 40, 50, and 60 cts.
Drap d'Dames, heavy and fine, allwool, 65 cts.; formerly \$1.25.
All-Wool Real French Merinos reduced from 75, 85c, and \$1, to 50, 60, and 70 cts.; the cheapest Merinos ever offered.
Large lot 40-inch French Cashmeres, reduced from \$1.25 and \$1.50 to 80 cts. and \$1 yard; great bargain.

gain. Plaids, Suitings, &c., at nearly 50 per cent reductions.

Black Alpacas 25 ets. yard; a spe-Heavy Black Queen's Cloths 40 cts.; regular 65c goods.
Great bargains in Bl'k Cashmeres, all grades

all grades. Bl'k Gros Grain Silks at \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50; cheapest goods offered.
"Cachemire Milano" Bl'k Silks,
richest, most durable, and cheapest Gros Grains imported.
Great bargains in Dark and Blk.

Ground Fancy Stripe Silks, at 65, 75 and 85 cts; really desirable qualities and styles.
Colored Gros Grain Silks at a sac-

colored Glos Grander rifice.
Lyons Cloak Velvets reduced 25 to 30 per cent.
Cloaks at almost half price.
Ladies' All-Wool Beaver Cloaks at \$5,87 and \$8 each, former prices \$10, and \$15. Fur Beaver Cloaks, \$5, worth \$9

Ladies extra fine Chinchilla, Fur Ladies extra fine Chinchilla, Fur Beaver, and Esquimaux Beaver Cloaks, nicely trimmed, \$12, \$15 and \$18, worth nearly double.
Great reductions in Shawls.
Ladies' Underclothing, Chemises, Drawers, &c., at 40. 45, 50 and 60 ets; half price.
Ladies' Night Gowns, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25, worth nearly double.
Ladies' French Linen Yokes, hand emb'd'd, \$1, worth \$3 each.
Great sacrifice in Corsets of all grades.

grades.

Ladies' Merino Drawers, 25 cts.
pair, worth 75 cts.
Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, 15
cts., reduced from 30 cts.
Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers,

Misses' Fancy Wool Hose, 10 cts.
Misses' Fancy Wool Hose, 10 cts.
pair, worth 40 cts.
Bargains in Linens and Housekeeping Goods. Great reductions in Flannels, Blankets, &c. Cassimeres, Cloths, and Cloakings

dollar. Furs at midsummer prices. GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Madison & Peoria-sts BUSINESS CHANCES

GOOD CHANCE FOR HOTEL MEN I offer for sale fixtures and furniture, everything in good order, and eight years' lease of the Tremont House, at Marquette, Mich. Lake Superior, on very reasonable terms. The hotel has all moderate accom-modations, and is well patronized. For particulars address PREDERICK P. NAEHR, Tremont House, Marquette, Mich.

Sale of Collaterals.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contains a note dated Sept. 7, 1875, made by Joseph W. He to the order of Chaumery T. Bowen for \$5,000, pay a months after the date thereof, with interest at it cut after maturity at the Bauric Miontreal, Chic and by said Bowen duly independ, I shail, on the

Movement. FINANCIAL. Yednesday 3,511,845,80 Thursday 4,092,508,88 Yiday 3,945,158,31 aturday 4,688,666,04 United States 6s of '81...... United States 5-20s of '65.... 5-20s of '65—January and July.... 5-20s of '87—January and July.... 5-20s of '68—January and July.... ed States new-5s of '81..... ien, Norway, and Denmark,.

FINANCE AND TRADE. Review of the Financial Situa tion Last Week. Another Reversal of the Currency The Produce Markets --- Provisions Active and Firmer .- Packing on the Increase. The chief festure of the business of the banks last week was another sudden change in the movement of currency. About the first of the new year the flow of currency to the country was arrested and turned the other way. A similar, though not equally precipitate, change took place last week. The sudden cold weather ed the roads and set produce in motion towards the markets. Currency, began to go out towards the hog and grain districts, most of it to the former, and by the end of the week the country orders amounted to a large sum. The loan market try orders amounted to a large sum. The loan market displayed signs of greater animation. This was mainly in the direction of the packers and provision men, whose operations are gradually enlarging. Mercantile paper is offered to some extent, partly to make good the deficiencies of collections, which have not been first-rate. At the beginning of the week the loan market looked dull, but towards the end was livelier; still, there was an abundance of accommoditions for still, there was an abundance of accommodations for egular customers of the barks and good outside tor-owers. The country holds a large propertion of the canable means of the banks, but most of this class of paper does not fall due till February. Paper does not raif due till February.

Rates of discount aftithe banks are 8(±10 per cent.

On the street there is some participation in the general improvement. Rates are 8(±18 per cent.

New York Exchange closed weak at that to 25c prenium between banks for \$1,000. mum between banks for \$1,000.

The orders for currency increased steadily during the week, and at the close were heavy.

The clearings for the week are reported by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House, as follows: Date. Clearings. Balances. Monday \$ 3,844,951,59 \$ 2,7,945.2 Total. \$23,057,435.23 prresponding week last year 24,075,500.03 GOVERNMENT BONDS. GOLD AND GREENBACKS. backs were 887, @881/6 on the dollar in gold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Sight. Sixty Days. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS. Gold. Bild. 1126
Chicago City 7 & ct. honds. 104% & int.
Chicago City 7 & ct. severage. 104% & int.
Thicago City 7 & ct. severage. 104% & int.
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Thicago City 7 & ct. bonds. 108 & int. 95 & int. ity Railway, South Side. 125
ty Railway, West Side. 125
ty Railway, North Side. 140
uder' Inc. ty Railway, North Side. 112
raders' Insurance Company, ex-div. 122
namber of Commerce, ex-div. 177
ricago & Northwestern' gold bonds. 874
rposition stock. 30 New York, Jan. 15 .- Gold opened and closed at 113, rith sales in the interim at 113% and 112%. Rates paid or carrying 5, 3, 3%, 4, and 2% per cent. Governments active and strong.
Railroad bonds firm. In the late dealings the Milwaukee & St. Paul LaCrosse Division sold at 98% 98%, and Union Pacific sinking funds at 94%.
State bonds quiet and steady.
Stock market weak in the early dealings, when prices declined to % to % per cent, but towards moon firmer feeling set in, and after the bank statement ere made in some shares. The market closed season were made in some sharps. The market closed active and strong.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 192,500 shares, of which 3,100 were Eric, 81,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwestern, 1,500 Rock Island, 16,500 St. Paul common, 8,500 St. Paul verferred, 24,300 Ohice, 12,000 Western Union, and 13,000 Michigan Control Loans, decrease, \$13,901,900; specie, decrease, \$540,-500; legal-tenders, increase, \$5,233,000; deposits, in-trease, \$5,28,300; efeculation, increase, \$30,200; re-serve, increase, \$3,083,825. re, increase, \$3,083,825.
Oney 46-5 on call: prime mercantile paper, 6%@8.
ustoms receipts, \$373,092. The Assistant Treasdisbursed \$217,090. *Clearings, \$40,000,000.

terling exchange, \$44,4488%.
**GOTERSMENT BONDS. Coupons, '81 1214 New 5s 1174
Coupons, '85 1164 New 5s 1175
Coupons, '95 1164 10-40s, reg. 1175
New 118 10-40s, coupon 1164
Coupons, '67 1204 Currencles 1234
Coupons, '68 1214
Tennessee 6s, old 445 Virginia, new 38
Tennessee, new 424 Missouri 6s 1024
Virginia 6s, old 37
STOCKS.
 Segregated Belcher
 63%
 Emydre
 9%

 Opbin
 64%
 Alpins
 23%

 Inollar
 306
 Belcher
 33%

 Savage
 25
 Confidence
 22

 Omperial
 9
 Sierra Nevada
 21%

 Sould & Curry
 21%
 Overman
 68

 Beat & Belcher
 68%
 Justice
 28

 Hale & Norcross
 64%
 Caledonia
 33%
 The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning and for the corresponding date one year ago: 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. Flour, bris.

Wheat, bu...
Corn, bu...
Oats, bu...
Rye, bu...
Barley, bu...
Grase seed, lbs...
Flax seed, lbs...
Broom-corn, hs.
Gured ments, hs.
Gured ments, hs.
Gured heats, hs.
Land, lbs...
Tallow, lbs...
Butter, lbs...
Butter, lbs...
Butter, lbs...
Cattle, No...
Sheep, No...
Hides, lbs...
Highwines, bris.
Wool, lbs...
Fotatoes, bu...
Coat, togs...
Hay, tons...
Lumber, No...
Lumber, No...
Lumber, No...

The following grain was inspected into store on Saturday morning: 3 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 23 cars No. 2 do, 24 cars No. 2 spring, 25 cars No. 3 do, 12 dars rejected do (67 wheat); 43 cars high-mixed corn, 8 cars No. 2 do, 33 cars new mixed do, 47 cars rejected do, 10 cars no grade do (213 corn); 8 cars white cats, 5 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 rye; 3 cars No, 2 barley, 6 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do. Total, 327 cars, or 12s,000 bu. Inspected out: 22,868 bu wheat, 6,697 bu corn, 4,585 bu oats, 300 bu 22,858 no whose,
rye, 8,47 bu barley.
The following were the receipts and shipments of
breadstaffs and live stock at this point during the 1876. 61,032 278,595 290,985 95,220 7,203 43,160 5,444 65,652 15,067 16,044 56,434 82,544 236,278 59,229 4,842 47,957 3,421 11,320 9,497 . 54,075 . 75,251 .149,059 The following were the expo The Special Committee of Arbitration decided on 53% at the settling price in the corn case brought be-fore them Saturday afternoon.

The kading produce markets were rather more active on Saturday, with a stronger tone in the principal lve on Esturiay, with a stronger tone in the principal departisents, and some weakness in others. There was not much doing for shipment, the trading being chiefly speculative. The weather continues cool, but the country roads were so bedly cut up during the re-cent waym spell that, now they are hardened, the path

dejartification, and some weakness in others. There was not mitted doing for shipment, the trading being the country roads were so badly cut up during the receivery nostly roads were so badly cut up during the receivery need to be a superior of the story of the sto

2,284,457,88

Asked.

New York 5, 862, 993 683, 832 1,000, 300 205, 191 Aibany, 5 4, 302 11,000 65, 000 581, 00 Buffalo, 5 1,581, 390 44, 897 212, 893 40, 000 Chicago, 5 4,63, 776 761, 281 418, 300 503, 100 Billwankelo, 5, 24, 831 56, 187 71, 179 179, 538 Duluth 40,000 | Montecalis | Content | C a firmer feeling set in, and after the bank statement was published a buoyant feeling prevailed. Lake Shore advanced to 67½; Northwest to 41; Michigan Central to 68½; Ohios to 19½. About this time the failure of E. S. Murroe & Cog. was announced, and there was considerable Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and other stocks bought in under the rule, which forced a decline in prices, but subsequently the best prices of the

The Journal of Commerce gives the following as the total imperis at New York for twelve months:

1873, 1874, 1875,
Ent. for cons'p...\$170,145,207 \$173,465,430 \$146,037,944

Total ent.at port. \$398,565,836 \$393,679,451 \$340,658,569 Withdrawn from warehouse.....\$162,438,053 \$104,781,542 \$96,511,742 These imports are classified as follows:

1873, 1874, 1975,

Dry goods. \$114.295,633 \$106,520,405 \$99,51,50,255

General ribles. \$255,695,587 \$290,755,788 \$27,330,987

Specie. \$18,605,611 6,403,288 13,458,557 Total imports...\$308,565,836 \$393,679,451 \$340,658,569

PROVISIONS. HOG PHODUCTS-Were stronger all round, with more doing in the aggregate, though spot sales were not active. Hogs were higher, under a smaller sup-ply, and this tended to stiffen product, though the packing rejort shows a gain during the past week in the work of the season, as measured by that of last winter, but we are still a long way behind, which is partially compensated by increased weight.

The Daty Commercial Report and Market Review gives the following as the supments of provisions from this city for the periods named:

| Pork | Lard | Hams | Should's | Middles | Dis. |

Green Heins-Shipped for the week, 14,714 pieces; accurat 15,27 pieces same week last year; since Nov. 1, 1856, 470,500 pieces, against 465,016 pieces the corresponding period in 1875.

"include all out meats except S. P. hams and shoulders.

The following table shows the number of hogs packed at the points named as returned to the Secretary of the Chicago Pork-Packers' Association:

			Total	
	To date,	To date,	packing.	ı
Points.	1875-76.	1874-'5.	1874-5.	ı
hicago	1,007,630	1,197,067	1,690,348	ł
incinnati	451,150	423,282	560,164	ı
t. Louis.		345,000	462,246	I
ouisville	213,000	270,492	273,118	ı
dilwaukee	125,600	188,844	236,596	I
ndianapolis	243,684	239,780	278,339	ł
eoria, Ill.	55,000	92,000	112,765	l
les Moines	34,600	-65,0.0	74,017	ł
t. Joseph, Mo	60,000	113,000	114,883	l
COKUK, IN	20,500	68,000	72,000	l
abula, la	19,000	21,300	37,318	ł
ddvville	5,800	Noreport	5,800	ı
erre Haute	12,600	32,000	32,000	ı
leveland.	47,179	Noreport	80,268	
The following we		in Chicago		
Pork,	brls, Lard, t	cs. S. P. b	ams, tes.	
an. 15, 1876 377.0	368 26,329		22,619	

| 1876 | 1875 | 1876 | 1875 | 1876 | 1875 | 1876 | 1875 | 1876 | 1875 | 1876 | 1875 | 1876 | 1875 | 1876 | 1875 | 1876 | 1875 | 1876 | 1875 | 1876 | 1875 | 1876 | 1875 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 |

on: 2,709 bu wheat, 333 bu corn, 753 bu cats, an advance of 1/2, which buyers were loath to concede, as there was no important change in the tone at

20%c; 16,500 bu by sample as large-ray, on the Total, 20,200 bu.

RYE—Was quiet out firm. There were several buying orders on the floor, but the offerings were so small (only lear received) that many had to lay over. No. 2 sold at 67c, and rejected was nominal at 686666. Options were neglected. Sales, 800 bu No. 2 at 67c.

BARLEY—Was dull and Male lower, closing tolerably steady. The receipts continue small, but it is considerably larger this present.

The property of the contained of the contained planes of the property of the property of the contained planes of the property of the property of the contained planes of the property of the property

an advance of 1/4. Which buyers were both to combine the combine of the combine o

First and second clear 33.00
Third clear, 1 inch 33.00
Third clear, thick 35.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough 30.00
Clear siding, first and second 18.00
First common siding 16.60
Flooring, first common, dressed 30.00
Flooring, second common, dressed 24.00 . 35,0-@33,0

A stingles.

2.766 2.00
Shingles on track.

2.566 2.05
OILS—This market had no new features. The dimand for carbon continues active, and the market is roug at the lately advanced quotations, but for other continues of the conti natural, 29 deg, 35c; natural, 30 deg., 33c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@25c.
POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was lower, and

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was lower, and moderately active at the decline, both shippers and local retailers being in the market. The decline was due to larger offerings and the return of mild weather. The offerings of turkeys were considerably sugmented, country snippers having ordered a good deal of stock, originally intended for the Eastern markets, to be sold here, the high prices ruling the past week iffording a better profit, all things considered than would, perhaps, have been realized in the East Gameiwas space and firmer: Chickens, well to per higher the latter than the contract of the contr Gamelwas succes and firmer: Chickens, %ello: per hiturkers, Helile; ducks, 10@16; gesse, \$4.10; preirie chickens, \$5.00-5.25; partridges, \$5.50; qualk \$3.25; vention, saddles, He; do carcasses, 6e; rabbits, \$1.50 per doz.

SELDS—Clover was in continued good demand, to fill Eastern and Southern orders, and stronger, being firmly held at \$7.55-67.60 for medium, and \$7.65 for mammoth. Thuothy was in hit-better request and steady at \$2.25-2.59. Flax sold at \$1.45, and Hungarian at 55-6.

steady at \$2.256@2.59. FIRX sond at \$1.50, she titled garian at \$5.5.

SALT—Was moderately active and steady at the subjoined prices: Condaga and Sagmaw, fine, \$1.39; Canada do, \$1.40; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy; without hags, \$1.75; dairy, with bags, \$1.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.50.

TEAS—We quote the market moderately active and firm. Following are the prices: Gurspoworsm.—Common, \$3.420; good do, \$3.6342c; medium, 45 (255c; good do, \$3.635c; fine, \$6.655c; condee, 70.675c; choices, 10.6956c; fanet, \$1.10.41.2. IMPERIAL—Common, \$3.6285c; good di, \$1.10.41.2. IMPERIAL—Common, \$3.6285c; good di, \$1.10.41.2. IMPERIAL—Common, \$3.6285c; good di, \$1.10.41.2. IMPERIAL—Common.

men, and the result was a marked diminuition in Friday's and Saturday's receipts. Friday's sales showed no change in values, but on Esturday the market advanced 5@10c, and was active at the improvement. Should the country roads remain in good condition it is expected that the receipts for the current week will quite equal, if they do not exceed, those for the week just closed, and it is likely that packers will make still another effort to get down prices. The market closed at \$5.99@7.15 for common to prime packing hogs, and at \$7.2@7.25 for extra shipping grades.

SHEEP—The market has been active throughout the past week, and ruled strong at a slight advance. Shippers and local butchers both took hold freely, and sales were made at \$4.00@4.50 for common to medium, and at \$4.75@5.50 for good to choice. Extra sold at \$5.75@6.20.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS. FOREIGN MARKETS

LIVERPOOL, Jan, 15-11 s. m.-FLOUR-No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 24s.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 98 10d; No. 2, 88 9d; white, No. 1, 108 9d; No. 2, 108 5d; club, No. 1, 118 3d; No. 2, 108 9d. Corn—New, No. 1, 30s; No. 2, 298 6d; old, 32s. PROVISIONS-Pork, 82s 6d. Lard, 59s. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15-1:30 p. m .- Provisions-Lard,

Se 6d. Liverpool, Jan. 15—Evening.—Tallow, 45s 6d. Revined Perroleum—11 6d@12s 3d; spirits do, 9s Gallos.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Bullion—The amount of bullion rithdrawn from the Bank of Engiand on balance to ay, is £100,000.

Consols—For money, 63 15-16; account, 94 1-16.79.

REFINED PETROLEUM-11%@11%d; spirits do, 10s@ PARIS, Jan. 15.—RENTES-65f 82%c. FRANKFORT, Jan. 15.—UNITED STATES BONDS—New SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

New Obleans, La., Jan. 15.—Cotton — Demand moderate; sales 6,550 bales; quotations unchanged; eccepts, net, 5,527 bales; gress, 6,235; exports to the timent, 1,483; coastwise, 522; to Great Britain, Continent, 1, 683; "coasewise, 522; to creat Britain, 9,998; stock, 294,663.

Savannah, Jan. 15.—Cotton quiet; lower grades better and irregular; middlings, 12/26; net receipts, 2,088 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,278 bales; to the Continent, 893 bales; coastwise, 518 bales; sales,

1,005 bales. Chableston, Jan. 15.—Cotton—Demand good at lower rates; middlings, 12%@130; net receipts, 1,647 bales; sales 2,000, GALVESTON, Jan. 18.—Cotton weak and irregular; middlings, 123/c; net receipts, 2,432 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,087; to the Continert, 666; constwise,

1,608; sales, 2,011. Mobile, Jan. 35.—Cotton steady; middlings, 12%e et receipts, 2,759 bales ; exports coastwise, 597 ; sales

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.
BOSTON, Jan. 15.—Wool market dull; sales of the
week foot up a fair average; no material change noted
in prices, but all desirable wools held at steady rates, with no pressure to realize on the part of holders.
Pulled wool, super and extra, 37@55c; mostly 40@57c; fine extras and double extra fleeces, principally 4544 47%c; Michigan fleeces, extra, 42%444c; No. 1, 45@ 46c; combing and delains fleeces quiet and held quite firmly; prices steady; washed, 5:@32c; unwashed, 33@33%c; the latter, including choice lots of Kentucky, at 49@49%c. Total sales of the week, 1,283,000 hs, of which 1,243,000 hs were domestic,

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET. commission-houses and importers, and the jobbling trade was very dull. Brown and beached cotions firm and in comparatively light supply in first hands. Prints in moderato request, and shirtings sold in fair amounts. Woolen goods quiet. Southeridge fancy spring prints will be opened Monday at 7 cents.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.
Pritsburg, Pa., Jan. 15.—Petroleum firm; crude, 81.97%@2.00 at Parker's; refined, 13%c, Philadelphia

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15.—Spirits of turper
dull and nominal at 33%c.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan 15.—Grain—Wheat market quiet New York, Jan 15, —Grann—Wheat market quiet, and prices without decided change; sales \$3,000 but at 97c@\$1.02 for rejected spring; \$1.00@1.20 for ungraded spring; \$1.00@1.20 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.12 @1.00 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern; \$1.24@1.20 for No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.32@1.40 for No. 1 spring; \$1.20@1.35 for winter red Western; \$1.22@1.40 for anber.do; and \$1.35@1.50 for white Western. By is quiet at \$8.000 for Western. \$2.20@1.60 State; and quiet at 80@90c for Western; 95@96c for State; and 90c for Canada in bond. Barley dull, and in buyers' grade mixed at the inside price, and graded mixed at 65@65%c, and 70@71%c for old Western mixed. Oat dull and unchanged; sales: 29,000 bu at 44@48c for mixed Western and State, and 46@52c for white Western and State.
PROVISIONS—Middles heavy at 11@11%c for long clear. Land firm; sales: 200 ten at 12%@12 15-16c for trings stare.

Green meats nominally unchanged. Bacon sasier at 9e; 11%; 11%c. WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; \$1.98.
RECEITEM—Flour, 4.000 bris; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn 42,000 bu; cats, 6,000 bu; bariey, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000

bu.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 15.—Flour—Fair and firm.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer and held higher; No. 2 white
Wabash, \$1.42; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.25; No. 2
do, \$1.14; extra do, \$1.10; ambre Michigan, \$1.25;
February, \$1.25%; Solier April, \$1.27; No. 2
red, \$1.46; January, \$1.26; Pebruary, \$1.27;
No. 3 red, \$1.06; rejected red, \$1.16. Corn firmer held higher; high mixed, \$65; Danuary, \$6%c;
low mixed, \$6c; No. 2 white, \$6c; no grade, \$3%6
44%c, Oats inactive; No. 5 field at CMcc; \$6c offered;
February, \$3%gc; March, \$3%gc.
Hoos \$8.1538.2%;
RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, \$6000 bu; corn,
\$8.000 bu; cast, \$1.000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 bris; wheat, \$1,000 bu; corn
\$1,000 bu; oats, \$700 bu.
BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. Jan. 15.-FLOUE-Steady and un-

Baltimone, Jan. 15.—Flour-Steady and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat steady, firm, and unchanged. Corn firm; Western mixed, new, 62%c. Oats quiet, but firm; Western mixed, 44,45c; white 4c, 45,947c. Rye nominally unchanged.
Hax—Dull but nnchanged.
PROVIDIONS—Quiet but firm. New mess perk, 521,065,21.25. Bulk shoulders, 7%(9.50; clear rib, 10% gelle; loose, 81,611%c, packed, Bacon—Shoulders, 91,60%c; clear rib, 12%c. Hans, 15%(24)fic. Others dull and heavy.
Butrace—Western extras, 250,27c; firsts, 24,925c.
PERROLEUM—Strong but quiet; cruds, 7%(3c); refined, 14c.
Coffree—Western extras, 250,27c; firsts, 24,925c.
PERROLEUM—Strong but quiet; cruds, 7%(3c); refined, 14c.
Coffree—Western extras, 250,27c; firsts, 24,925c.
PERROLEUM—Strong but quiet; cruds, 7%(3c); refined, 14c.
Coffree—Steady, firm, and unchanged.
Whishy—Marked dull.

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. O., Jan. 15.—Flour-Quiet and m

changed.

Grain—Wheat buoyant at \$1.30@1.32. Corn fair and firm at 45@46c. Oats dull at 36@42c. Barley steady but fair demand for choice at \$1.23@1.23. Rye quiet and steady at 78.80c.

Provisions—Pork quiet and steady at \$22.00.20.25. Provisions—Fork quiet and steady at \$20,000 at 25.
Lard fair and firm; steam, 124c; kettle, 156,184c,
Bulk meats fair and firm at 74,674c; 104,610/2c;
107,611c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green meats
quiet and firm; shoulders, 7c; sides, \$9.874,69.90.
Winsky—Steady and firm at \$1.07.
BUTTEN—Choice scarce and firm at 236,28c; other
grades(dull and nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.-Flour-Quiet and unchanged, Grain-Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwankee, \$1.10%; hard,

changed.
GRAIN-Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukes, \$1.10%; bard,
\$1.12; No. 2, \$1.02%; February, \$1.02%; March,
\$1.04; No. 3, 85%. Corn firmer; No. 2, 48c. Oats
steady, with fair demand; No. 2, 38%. Barley craier,
with fair demand; No. 2, 38%. Barley craier,
with fair demand; No. 2, 38%. Barley craier,
with fair demand; No. 2, 38%. Rye duli
and drooping; No. 1, 73c.
Provisions—Firmer and inactive; meas pork, \$19.20;
prime lard, 12% olic; sweet pickled harns, 11%.
12%c; dry salted shoulders, 7% 67% c; loose middles,
10% 11%c, boxed.
Drassad Hous—Firmer and in good demand, at
\$2.15.

RESERT S—Fiour, 5,000 briz; wheat, 55,000 bu.
BRESTON, Jan. 15.—FLOUR—Demand steady and
prices quiet and firm; Western superfine, \$4.00%
4.50; common extras, \$4.75@5.50; Wisconsin and
Minnesots extra family, \$5.00.60.75; white wheat
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, \$4.00%7.25; Illinois,
\$5.25.63.25; St. Louis, \$5.55.69.00; fancy Minnesota,
\$1.75.649.25.

\$7,5689,25. GRAIN-Corn—Demand steady and firm; mixed and yellow, 65,68645c. Oats—Mixed and No. 2 white, 48,653c; rejected, 446,46c.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 15.—Hav—Quiet; prime, \$21.00(22.00).

Rrca—Louisiana lower; No. 2, 2½(33c; common, 3½(46c; ordinary, 461½c; fair, 4½(35c.)

Others unchanged.

The Price Current gives the following stocks on hand: Pork, 2,210 birs; lard, 659 trs, 2,610 kegs; bacon, 308 casks; hams, 15t tes; dry-salt meats, 391 casks.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—Grain—Wheat in fair demand; 5,009 bir No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1.17. Corn duit and nominal. Octs inactive. Rye inactive. Barley quiet; I car Canada at 96c on track; 2 cars rowed State at 78,200c on track.

EQUISVILLE, Jan. 15.—FLOCE—Quiet, GRAIN—Whest quiet but steady at \$1.05@1.15. Corn quiet but stoady. Outs quiet but sleady. Rye quiet but unchanged. ut unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged; \$1.08.

Around the World.

Around the World.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph writes to that journal: "A French naval Lieutenant is organizing a scheme which is likely to find at least as much favor in England as in France. M. Georges Biard is getting up an association whose title. 'La Societe des Voyages d'Eludes autour du Monde.' explains, to a certain extent, its object. But the scheme merits a few words of additional explains, plains, to a certain extent, its object. But the scheme merits a few words of additional explanation. Mr. Buard, in the various voyaces he has already made around the world, in his official capacity, has been struck by the loss of time and inconvenience incurred by tourists, in contradirtinction to business travelers, in consequence of the constant shiftings of the travelers laggage from land to see, or from one ship to another. He has, therefore, conceived the idea of having a first-class vessel built which should be a veritable home for the tourist during the entire period of his absence from France. M. Biard's intention is to make such arrangements that each of the fifty passengers shall have a cabin to himself. The journey round the world shall occupy not eighty days, as in the play, but ten months, 198 days being taken up in mere traveling, and 100 in stoppages made at various halting-places. The vessel is to be constructed with a view to comfort and safety rather than swiftness; but she is to do an average of 10 knots an hour, and on an emergency 12. Books and maps are to be furnished in profusion. arket quiet and unchanged; sales: 75 and maps are to be furnished in and maps are to be furnished in profusion; professors are to be engaged, lectures to be detivered, and the education of the boys and young men for whom the scheme is mainly devised kept up as much as may be. Study is, however, to be a mere matter of choice, not of rule, so that gentlemen of any age will be invited to join the aqueous caravao, but no women are to be allowed on board. It is proposed that the vessel shall start from Havre once a year, always on the same date, and that the number of passengers shall always be limited to fifty. The fare is to be 20,000 france, or £800. The scheme is patronized by the Societe de Geographie and the Societe de l'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, and the Committee is made up of important men whose recommendations are likely to fedilitate the progress of the travelers wherever they put

the progress of the travelers wherever they put

MEDICAL CARDS.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and arinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DS, JAMF6 has accord at the head of the protession for the past 20 years. Age and especience are all important. Seminal Weak news, night rosses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhead, can positively be oured. Ladies wantage the most delicate attention, call or write. Piesasant bome for patients. A book for the million, Marrage Guide, which tells you all about these disease—who should marry—why not—life calls to pay postage. Dr. James has 25 weens and variors. You see no one but the Doctor. Often hours, Search of Dr. M. Soundays, 10 to 12 a.m. All sustance strictly confidential.

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and the stricty private. No. 182 West reasumous and the strict of the married and married to be withcut-on who to preserve the health, and completion, and prive to finded checks the treatment of youth, the best and completing and married and private for the married and married and present and the strict for the married and the married and and the strict for the married and married and

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TRIBUNE OFFICE

BEECHER AND MRS. MOULT

The Mutual Council "Knoc Higher than a Kite,"

Judge Van Cott's Final Letter, and Report of the Plymouth Church

Committee. Beecher's Speech, in which Store Budingten Are Referred to

"Every Scoundrel in the

Neighborhood," The Brooklyn Pastor Asserts that Moulton "Perjured Herself Over Her Head,"

Re Declares that He Told the Truth in that His Sermons "Are as the Bres of Life to Thousands," and that " God Is with Him."

New York World, Jan. 15.

After the prayer-meeting at the Plym lecture-room last evening, the room beginned, Mr. Beecher announced that the tual Council had fallen through, the other having declined. He had never had any he said, that they wanted a Mutual Council; they had only asked for a Mutual Counce their way to an ex-parte Council, where could call all the members themselves and their own case in their own way. The Ch would now go on to issue letters missive Advisory Council, which would be so large, posed of such unquestionable integrity moral worth that there should be no dou moral worth that there should be no dou the weight of the admonition which they r give. If he had consulted his own feeling should have desired to have Plymouth Ch declare herself independent of all Church ganizations, because he didn't want any be responsible for his errors or for him. felt that the interests of Plymouth Chur of the Church Universal would be better by her remaining in the followship.

* The business meeting was then convened Brother Edgerton in the chair, and Mr. 8 man read the report of the Committee on M The Committee reported that they had informed by Mr. Van Cott that he had be tained professionally to represent Mrs. Mor One of their number met Mr. Van Cott an ranged everything, except where to hold the sent that the minister of the minister of the minister.

Council and the names of the ministers were to comprise it. It was to have two delefrom each of twenty churches, and ton min besides. The Committee informed Mr. Vas that they could not consent to hold the Committee in the consent in some building of Plyn anywhere except in some building of Plyn Church, to which Mr. Van Cott consented a protest. On the 3d inst, Mr. Van Cott an Committee named the ministers. The Church named by Mr. Van Cott the Broadway Tabernacle in New The Committee said they would name any Church in New York or Broo Preliminary notes were addressed by Mr. S prelim inary notes were addressed by Mr. S.
man. on behalf of Plymouth Church, an
Mr. Van Cott, on behalf of Mrs. Moulton,
ministers selected, asking if the ministers a
attend on the 25th inst. On Friday eve
7th inst., the Committee and Mr. Van Cott
again, when the Committee objected to the churches on Mr. Van Cott's, list (Dr. S.
and Dr. Budington's), on the ground that
pastors of these churches were not impa
but had already committed themselves te
side of Mrs. Moulton, and that Mrs. Mou
was a regular attendant of one of the churThe objection was not a formal protest, but
in the nature of a protest. Mr. Van Cot
jected to this protest as deing made too late
which the Committee reglied that that was
first opportunity they had had to make it
consultation. On the 19th inst. Messrs. Si
man and Raymond, on behalf of
Committee, met Mr. Van Cott as his own he
when he handed them a request in writin
withdraw their protest, and, if they would
withdraw it he would make a counter-pre
against admitting the pastors of the Orange
ley Church, New Jersey of the Berkey St
Church, Boston; and of the First Church, Se
ford, Conn., on the ground that their pa
had committed themselves to the side of P
outh Church. Also, the pastor of the As
Hill Church of Hartford, was likely to be outh Church. Also, the pastor of the As Hill Church. Of Hartford, was likely to be she in favor of Piymouth, because relatives of Beecher are members of that church. Mishearman and Raymond, having repetied to the Committee, that thody immediately up a letter, dated the same day (10th inst. Mr. Van Cott, in which they quoted author that it Mutual Council should be composimpartial members. The final result of conference was Mr. Van Cott's is given below, protesting against the given below, protesting against the test, and, in Hrs. Houlton's name deel the Mutual Council. The Committee insist they have carnestly cought the Council by procer means, and regret that Mr. Van Cot putes improper motives to them. They can be proceeded Mr. Moulton for the Proctor and is a member of Dr. Storrs Church, and his selection took then awares. They waited fill assured that Church intended accepting, and then they the necessary step. They differ with Mr. Cott as to the Mutual Coupeil. According to his aide might have selected the churches plu disown Plymouth Church and the Committen pledged to condemn Mrs. Moulton for the procter of which is committed to either side in manner as to make it difficult to decide the upon the evidence and arguments. They or for a fail to decide the upon the evidence and arguments. They or for a fail through for lack of churches, or to the protest private so that the Council not fall through for lack of churches, or to the protest private so that none but the pof time two churches, counied and the Committee of the work of the rule Mrs. Moulton desired the proceeding of the two churches, coupied and the Council not fall through for lack of churches, or to the protest private so that the Council not fall through for lack of churches, or to the protest private so that the Council not fall through for lack of churches and and the Council not of the rule Mrs. Moulton desired the mount protest of the Council not the Council not of the ministers called into the Council not of the ministers and in the protest o

1.13	1875.		1	1874.		
STATES.	Failures	Amount of Liabilities.	Failures	Amount of Listilitie		
Alabama	42	\$ 1,118,100				
Arkansis	. 31	391,300				
California		5,251,411		2,571,6		
Colorado						
Connecticut		2,851,936	151	2,285,0		
elaware			27	578,0		
ist. of Columbia						
lorida						
daho Territory		6,128,462 3,000		1,845,0		
linois				7,510,0		
adiana	332	4, 904,052		2,397,0		
owa		1,610,305	144			
20848		829,400		288,0		
entucky	145	3,669,758				
ouisiana	. 58	2.337.634		4,429,0		
laine		1,537,500	84	1,063,0		
aryland	108	10,667,690	110	1,691,0		
assachusetis	.1 772	27,494,213				
lichigan		4,123,718		4,477,0		
nnesota	. 140	1,803,400				
ississippi		213,565	66	1,555,0		
esouri		3,748,793		8,061,0		
mtans		92,000		********		
raska		197,400	43			
vada		1,011,709		286,0		
w Hampshire w Jersey	124	2 820 480	146	8,854,06		
York		2,830,489	573	10,205,00		
w York City		49,263,667	614	32,580,00		
rth Carolina		\$24,429		642,00		
io		7,983,282		8,481,00		
gon		219,448				
nsylvania		13,247,872		34,774,00		
ode Island		6,2 1,695	. 71	1,250,00		
th Carolina	1314	2,781,043	61	1,531,60		
nesse	1.6	1,101,809	94,	1,585,00		
itories			67	969,00		
M		2,495,849	142	2,201,00		
h		243,500		940.00		
mont	63	772,760		# 380,00		
and W. Va		3,206,307	111	2 1,514,00		
hington Ter'y		2,804	101	2,575,00		
sconsin	245	2,130,356	101	2,313,00		
Totals	7,740 \$	201,060,353	5,830	155,239,00		
During the year	r 1878	the total n	umbe	r of fail-		
res was 5,133, w	rith lie	bilities to	the s	mount of		
223,439,600; in	1879	the failu	res I	umbered		
bana de roce don e m	4014			to \$191		

partures, has been during the past aix years, 212,702 persons. Should we ever have an enumeration of our population—which has never yet been done, each census having been very imperfect—the State will probably show a greater number of inhabitants than has generally been supposed. The Chinese immigration has been, during the past year, 18,144, and during the thirteen years last past, 119,037. Of these, 4,406 were females.

ANCIENT ATHLETIC GAMES.

orts of Greeks and Romans-Wrest-

ANCIENT ATHLETIC GAMES.

Sports of Greeks and Romans—Wrestling as Practiced Among the Heroes
of Antiquity.

The prominence given to wrestling and kindred
athletic sports in this city of late is unusually
great. The particular kind of muscular exercise
which seems to be most popular is Graeco-Roman
wrestling. It is so called because of its being
almost identical with the wrestling indulged in
by the ancients long before the birth of Chaist.
Of this similarity there is no room for doubt.
Prints, made many hundred years ago, are still
in existence, showing the wrestlers of ancient
Greece in various attitudes, offensive and defensive. Copies of these prints are in this city.
One of them represents two athletes clasping
each other's wrists, preparatory to securing a
firmer hold. The two men are represented in
the same attitude as that assumed by Christol
and Miller on the occasion of their first exhibition in this city. Classical history contains
many references to the names and deeds of shine
of the most famous of these wrestlers, and
painters and poets were employed in celebrating their prowess. But it is to Pindar that the
world is indabted for the bost descriptions of the
four great festivals of the Greeks. In his odes,
Pindar not only celebrated the place where the
victory was won, but introduced beautiful episodes, describing the greatness of his heroes, the
dignity of their characters, and the slory of the
several Republics where they flourished.

Of all the Greeks place and the clory of the
several Republic where they flourished.

Of all the Greeks place and the clory of the
several flourished by Romulus, at the rape of
the Satines. The first were originally observed
B, C, 1435, but were seon after neglected, and
were not renewed until to the year B. C. 884.
This revival forms a celebrated opoch in
Greeks just as the Pythian games served
the Greeks just as the Pythian games served
to Greeks just as the Pythian games served
to Greeks just as the Pythian games served
to trelve, to take they would act

the victor obtained was a crown of clive or of pine. This small and trifling reward stimulated courage, endurance, dignity, and virtue, and was more highly prized than would have been great treasures. The contestants in wrestling and in boxing were entirely nude until a woman, disaguised in male apparel, was discovered to be present. This was Callipatira, wife of Callinax, a great athlete, who in disguise accompanied her son Picidorus to the Olympic games. When Picidorus was declared victor she discovered her sex through excess of joy, and was arrested. The penalty was affeath, but the victory of her son obtained her release, and a law was passed compelling wrestlers and boxers to dress themselves from the waist down. These games, which were observed every fifth year, were introduced into Italy in the year B. C. 228 by the first Roman Ambassadors sent to Athens and Cornth. The Pythian games were originally celebrated once in every nine years, but afterwards on the second year of every Olympiad. It is said that the gods themselves were among the first combatants; but according to most writers the first prizes offered were won by Telamon, arm-bearer to Hercules, in wrestling; Poliux, in boxing; Castor, his twin brother, in horse-racing; and Calais, another one of the Argonauts, in running. In the Nemean games the contests, both ments on the Action Fixing Cincinnatias the Place of the Convention.

Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—There is a good deal of angry comment here among Pennsylvanians and others who are opposed to Cincinnatias the city in which to hold the Republican National Convention, regarding the manner in which it is alleged Mr. Morton and his friends manipulated the Executive Committee. These persons say that Mr. Morton not only acted indictately, being himself a candidate, in serving on the Committee at all, but it was unfair in him to become the advocate of a place supposed to be favorable to his ambition. Comment even goes so far as to say he packed the Committee in his own interest. Six of Mr. Morton's colleagues were present, either as principals or substitutes, actively working in his interest, namely, Measrs. Clayton, of Arkansas; Ingalls, of Kansas; Mitchell, of Oregon; Spencer, of Alabams; Conover, of Florida; and Patterson, of South Carolina; and, in addition, United States Treasurer New, of Indiana, served as proxy for Wyoning, and another friend as proxy for Colorado. According to members of the Committee, he had every carpet-bag vote except that of Marshal Packard, of Louisiana, who was in favor of Philadelphis, because he thought that was a good place for the "third-term" plant to 'dear the pennsy has been been devery carpet-bag vote except that of Marshal Packard, of the Committee, he had every carpet-bag vote except that of Marshal Packard, of the Committee, he had every carpet-bag vote except that of Marshal Packard, of the Committee, he had every carpet-bag vote except that of Marshal Packard, of the Committee, he had every carpet-bag vote except that of Marshal Packard, of the Committee, he had every carpet-bag vote except that of Marshal Packard, of the Committee, he had every carpet-bag vote except that of Marshal Packard, of the Committee has proxy for the "third-term" plant to 'dear the pennsy had been as the pennsy had been as the medical package.

sure New of Indulas, servind as pictory for Wyster of Collection of the State of Control of Collection of the State of Collection of the State of Collection of the State of Collection of Collection

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa Reopens Jan. 5. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, the Chasics and English Branches. For circulars apply to T. A. COSGROVE, Esq., No. 46 Clark-st., Chicago, or to Col. THEO, HYATT, Frest-dent P. M. A. WINTER RESORTS.

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The front rank of popular amusement. A tremendous variety bill. Every night this week and Wednesday and Saturday matinees. Everything new, sparking, and witty. An jeiggant first part by a company of beautiful lady ministries. Bedined, eiggant, attractive, superb. Lizzie Keisey, Lizzie Warren, Fanny Grinnell, Georgis May, Edma Laurent, Lar Petite Florence, and a quariette: Harry Tabbot, tamborine; Charles O. White, interlocutor; Walker Bray, bones; each appearing in special acts besides. Delehanty and Cummings, in songs, dances, and sketches. The Romsselle Brothers, the unfivaled acrobats. Mons. Giovannithe musical wonder, Charles Diamond, song and dance artist. The great Leopoids in the triple partere, The gifted Grinnell Children. The musical exect article, Hamilton Sisters. Lizzie Keisey, in charming serio-comic songs. Hizzie Warren in elegant song and dance. The beautiful Georgie May and the charming serio-comic songs. Hizzie Warren in elegant song and cance. The beautiful Georgie May and the charming lend Laurent in piezaing acts: Tillie Adonto, the finished danseuse, in a new ballet, assisted by fourteen handsome coryphees. Remember, all this great triple company at each entertainment.

Regular Isdice's inght, Thursday. Special Indies' nicht, Tneeday.

The prices always the cheapest.

Grand Greeco-Roman Wrestling Match for \$1,000 RIGAL AND CARTERON,
Champion Wrostlers, will appear on Saturday evening,
Jan. 22, at McCORMICE MUSIC HALL.

HOOBEY'S THEATRE.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF THE KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA MR. C. D. HESS, Director.
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, will be given the only performance of Sir Julius Benedit's charming romantic opera, founded upon the story of the COLLEEN BAWN, entitled

THE LILY OF KILLARNEY The representative American Frans Donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

hundreds who were unable to obtain seats on Fr last, MARTHA will be given for the Matines. Satu Night BOHEMIAN GHEL (Van Zandt). GENERAL ADMIESTION, ONE DOLLAR. Reserved Seats, \$2.05; Gallery, 75 cents. STAR LECTURE COURSE.

SCHUYLER Tuesday Evening, 18th

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN." COLFAX "Organ Overtore." PROS. LOUIS FALK.
"Houtsman's Song." QUAKER CITY QUARTETTE.
"How they saved St. Michaela." JESSIR COUTHONI.
RESERVED SEATS only 10c., Jameon. McClurg & Co.'s.

FARWELL HALL. AKESIDE ENTERTAINMENT, NO. 6.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.

LAST AND BEST.

GRAND COSTUME CONCERT BY THE CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD CONCERT COMPANY.

Admission, 21, including reserved sect. Tickets for sale at the Hall on Monday and Tuesday.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Week Last Week Of the Gorgeous Shaksperean Spe HENRY

Every night this week and Saturday Mattnee at half-past 1. Friday—Benefit of GEORGE RIGNOLD, Next Week—The youthful and charming scircas Mis-MINNIE FALMER, in an exciting and remantio drama, LAUGHING EYES.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. MONDAY, JAN. 17,

PO-CA-HON-TAS Under the Gaslisht! THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

FOR 1876.

A great Presidential Campaign will soon commens That struggle will determine whether the Government of the United States shall continue to be administered by the party which preserved it from diamemberment or by the men who endeavored to destroy or refused to

or by the men wao enceavored to destroy or retused to help save it, in order that Silvery might be main-tained.

The elections of 1874, while inflicting temporary de-feat on the Republican party, did much good in sweep-ing away side issues and crushing out those baieful

Siagle copy ... Designate ... Single copy ... Designate ..

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Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Spr Glasses, Telescopes
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THE CITY.

" CENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. J. Russell Jones, Collector of Cusoms, and Mr. Drake, of the Pacific, returned

from Washington yesterday.

Officer John Mangold yesterday morning shot
a mad dog, who possessed the insane idea that it
was the sole occupant at a new building at the mer of Desplaines and Washington streets. T. B. Forbush, of Ohio. lectured yesterday in Education, which he favors. There was a fair udience, though not what it would have been

James McDermott, of the South Bend Register ormerly of the Brooklyn Eagle, well known n newspaper circles in this city, has instructed sel, Judge James Troy, of Brooklyn, to Henry C. Bowen for \$5,000 damages for a impresonment. This is one of the minor sels of the Beecher-Tilton scandal.

An unknown map, in an inebriated condition, while swaggering along East Kinzie street last svening, fell into the basement of D. B. Oakes' store, at No. 138 Kinzie street, and sustained injuries about the head which are apt to result in concussion of the brain. He was taken to the County Hospital, and is not expected to survive. stood in the hall with him, her rounded cheek leaving a deposit of pearl-powder on his coat, and her taper fingers toying with his collar. Presently she lifted one of the lappels and there was a neat gold badge enameled: "I am already narried." She looked at him earnestly for a moment, then threw the door open wide, and laid "Go."

A short-haired woman with stout boots, and A short-haired woman with stout boots, and the skin drawn very tightly over the bridge of her nose, called at the The Theune office Saturday, and left a contribution thirty-seven pages in length, advising women for the sake of future generations to marry none but stalwart, healthy, God-given men. The editor said he would give it his consideration at the earliest possible date, and she departed. Her husband, who had waited for her timidly in the hall, escorted her home. He stood about 4 feet 6 inches in his boots, and in face and figure strongly resembled Darwin's missing link. Darwin's missing link.

THE IMPASSIVE OFFICIAL.

A strong and steady wind had been blowing om the east for a couple of days, and of course from the east for a couple of days, and of course the water-pipes became stuffed up. He secured a plumber, and had the obstruction removed. It proved to be a mad-pout 5 inches long. He wrapped it up in a handiserchief, and waltzed down to the water-office, and, unfolding the handiserchief, observed to the clerk: "What's that?" The clerk cast a glance at it, and, with a smile of contempt at the simplicity of the question, answere: "Why, you diot, that's a fish." "I know it is," said the anhappy tax-payer; "I know it is, but where do you think I found it?" "I'm sure I don't know," replied the clerk, with a yawn, "and I'm sure I dou't care." "Well, I found it in my water-pipes." "The heaven you did?" replied the official urchanely, and with a feeble show of interest; "must have been a pretty light fit." Is this what I ray my water rates for ?" "Way, you poor, pusilanimous foel," said the clerk, with a putying smile, "you don't expect us to furnish you with goldfish or California salmon, do you?" Then he yawned, and told another clerk he'd chuck him for the drinks. The tax-

clerk he'd chuck him for the drinks. The tax-payer withdow, respectfully salaming the door.

He had faithfully kept the pledge, though it was hard work, especially when at 11 a.m. the boys would go out to see a man and come back with cloves in their mouths. But still he kept the pledge, and they respected him too highly to urge him to violate it. (He is an operator on the Board of Trade, and six of them have desks in the same office.) The enforced abstinence was telling on him, when suddenly a happy idea struck one of his friends. He consulted with the others. One day last week he came down to the office, and found the boys in an unusual the office, and found the boys in an unusual fever of excitement. "I tell you," said one, "this is a great day for the United States. One "this is a great day for the United States. One hundred and forty-seven years ago to-day he was born." 'Yea," said another; "they don't make such men nowadays. He never lay down and squealed if he got the wass of a deal." 'That's so," remarked a third, "he never told a his but once, and then he did it with his latile hatchet, so it didn't count." 'You're talking," said a fourth; "the child was father of the man, and he was the Father of his Country." 'Bully for him!" said the fifth; "this is the day we ought to celebrate." 'Day to said the stepson of temperance, as he looked measily about him; "what day?" 'What day ?!!" replied all six in a chorus of surprise, "you're a healthy citizen mot to know when it's Washington's birthday." "Whose what?" shricked the man; then he looked at his office caiendar (which he always sets himself the last thing at night). It read:

With a wild whoop of surprise and pleasure be unhappy man cried: "Hurrah! It is! It ust be! I swore of until the Fourth of July, ut Washington's tirth day is the same thing! but Washington's birth day is the same thing! [Chorus, 'of course it is.'] But, by Jove, I didn't think it was more than the last of January, though the days have been long enough is all conscience. Come along to Ritching's and we'll drink to John B. Gough; come along." [Excunt omnes.] The recording augel shed a tear and blotted out an entry on the credit side of that man's account forever.

HURD VS. BROWN.

THE CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Following is an abstract of the charges preerred against Andrew J. Brown by Mr. Hurd, Saturday evening, which failed to reach this ffice in season for publication in Sunday's is

Sine:

To the Rev. J. R. Wentworth, reasor of the First Methodist Episcopid Church of Evanaton: The undersigned, Harvey B. Hurd, a miember of said church; secuses and complishes of Andrew J. Brown, a member of the same church, as follows:

First Charge—That the said Andrew J. Brown, between the 18th and 21st days of December, A. D. 1878, with intent to defame and injure the character and reputation of the complainant, published, and circulated among the members of the said church, and generally among the people in the County of Gook, and elsewhere, a pamphiet addressed "To the voters of the Swonteenth Judicial District of the State of Illinois," and also caused the same to be published in the City of Chicago, and of general circulation, containing-certain false and malicious standers of and concerning the complainant, to-wit:
[There are ten specifications under this charge, each based upon different allegations made in the pamphiet referred to, from which liberal quotations are made.]

Second Charge—That in giving the said pretended synopsis of the said several cases in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth specifications to the first charge the said apprets.

referred to, from which liberal quotations are made.]

Second Charge—That in giving the said pretended spropsis of the said several cases in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth specifications to the first charge, the said Andrew J. Brown has in each case given a partial, one-sided, and intruthful account and, report thereof, omitting such parts thereof as are favorable to the complainant, and thereby giving a false coloring, to the defamation of the character and reputation of the complainant.

Third Charge—That under the pretense of giving a fair and truthful synopsis of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Brown y. Hurd et al., reported in 41 Illinois Reports, page 125, said Andrew J. Brown has given a false and untrufful account thereof, to the defamation of this complificant in this, to-wit:

ecification 1. In his quotations set forth in the h Specification, and in severing out in the place re he has inserted ". . . " the important words sentences which qualify and gives different mean-

specified.

Fifth Charge—That the said Andrew J. Brown has harbored malice against this complainant during all the time he has been a member of said church.

Stath Charge—That the said Andrew J. Brown has conducted himself in a malicious and unchristian

out in the discipline,
Specification 2. In seeking to avenge his supposed
wrongs by the publications mentioned in the said
first charge, and the specifications thereto, without
having first brought his grievances to the attention of
the proper authorities of said church.

having first brought his gireances to the attention of the proper authorities of said chusch.

Setenth Charge—That the said Andrew J. Brown has been guilty of violating his agreements with this complainant, as follows:

Brown & Hurd and F. H. Benson, 246 acres of land now constituting all that part of the original plat of Evanston lying west of therman Evenue, the said Brown, on behalf of himlest and this complainant, and F. H. Benson, executed

road Corspany, amounting to the sum of \$2,000, the said bank should repay the same to this complainant; and, after this complainant had so paid said sum, the said Brown dented his authority to make said agreement on the part of said bank, whereby said complainant was defeated in his demand against the said bank, and this bombalanant wholly lost one-half of the sum so paid for said hank.

Specification 3-In that the said Andrew J. Brown, in January, & D. 1854, bought on account of the partnership of Brown, it is the said and the partnership of Brown in January.

property.

Upon all of which said charges and specifications this complainant prays the said Andrew J. Brown may be brought to trial in the manner prescribed by the rules and usages of the church.

HARVEY B. HURD.

ANNETTA AND HOBACE.

ELOPEMENT IN LOW LIFE-

Gus Peters is in anguish and tears. His heart is "proten into leedle bits," as he has often sung for fun while dressed up grotesquely in sky-blue breeches, a coat of many and curiouslyfashioned pieces, and immense life-preserver on his feet, that would have kept even th doubting spostle from sinking. Recently Gus rieties on Canal street, where he has been giving his special representations.

retetes on Canal street, where he has been giving his special representations. Like many other mortals, Gus has a wife whom he adore, but unfortunately she adores, not him, but another fellow. Many moons ago Gus and his frautravelet in a combination known as the New York Serendeers, and it was at this time that Gus Peters' darling Annetta fell in with a new flante, named Horace Seymour.

This constellation of talent, like others, burst when the manager's funds were exhausted, and the members of the troupe were forced to shift for thomselves. The Peters family went one way and Seymous went another, and then Gus was happy. But his fin princes soon fied, for one evening he found his wife inditing a sweet little note to the man of her heart, and he felt in duty bound to give her a severe ecture in broken German. She promised better behavior, and again they billed and coold as in the days of courtship. During their Chicaxo singa gement they have been living at No. 267 South Clark street, Room 8. Here, again, Ghis was called upon to remonstrate with his wife for her altection for Horace, and again they made up. Annetta vowing never to answer his lettices to her.

Saturday night when Gus had stamped his clogs to fiddle-dee-doe music from the orchestra of the Grand Central, and Ameetra had trotted her pretty figure over the stage in the spectacle of the White Fawn, the twain retired to their

of the Grand Central, and Ametta had trotted her pretty figure over the stage in the spectacle of the Venite Fawn, the twain retired to their room. Ametta sat reading, leaving Gus to nap and snore in bed. All his efforts to get her to join him were futile, the reading was too absorbing. Her heavy shoes annoyed him, and their squeaking caused him unrest, but she would not take them off, as her slippers hurt her corns. And then, when Gus drouped into a heavy slumber, Annetta stole out on the-toe and rushed into the arms of her darling Horace, and away they sped north on Clark street into the Nord Seite, where they are now supposed to be whiling away the time, while now supposed to be whiling away the time, whi Gus is winging his hands and sobbing as if h heart would break.

Annetta is about 28 years of age, and is ele

Annetta is about 28 years of age, and is elegantly described by Gus as having a scar on her forehead, a mole on the right cheek, three pock-marks on the tip of the nese, light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and worst of all, he says she is not so good looking as she thinks herself. She wore a brown dress trimmed with fringe, a black sacque trimmed with braid, and a jaunty hat. By running away from Gus, Annetta also abandons three of their children, who are at school in Bay City, Mich.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The sale of reserved seats for the concert, in Farwell Hall Tuesday evening, by the Caroline Richings-Bernard Concert Company, communities morning at the box office of the hall. A meeting of the tax-fighting West Side Club

will be held in the parlors of the Gault House, Madison near Canal street, Monday at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. S. J. Rhea, of the Woman's Board of Missions, and formerly a missionary to Persia, will address the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Fifth Pre sbyterian Church, Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The annual reunion of the graduates and pupils of Rockford Seminary will take place at the Palmer House, Wednesday, at 4 p. m. Dinner at 6. All former pupils are requested to be present without further notice. Gentlemen and friends can be invited for the evening after 7 o'clock.

The new Washingtonian Home will be open t The new Washingtonian Home will be open to receive visitors Thursday afternoon and evening. Graduates and friends of the Home are invited to be present, and also at the exercises in the Chapel in the evening. A supper, under the management of the Ladies' Committee, will be provided after the exercises, the proceeds to be applied towards furnishing the Home. be applied towards furnishing the

The annual supper of the Chicago Yale Alumni Association will be given at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Friday, Jan. 21, at 7 p. m. Yale graduates in this city and vicinity are to forward the usual yearly dues to Mr. L. 1 86 Washington street.

CRIMINAL.

Albert Thomas, for the larceny of two pairs of pants and three vests from S. Herman, of No. 410 Clark street, is confined at the Armory. A barn located in the rear of No. 388 West Adams street, belonging to G. D. Clark, was entered early yesterday morning by burglars, who

carried away a lap-robe and blanket. Mamie E. Ring is of the opinion that her name causes her considerable trouble. She is accused of stealing three rings, and other jewelry, valued in all at \$50, from Mrs. Elizabeth Cates, of No. 104 West Randolph street. J. P. Boyle styles himself merely an "agent," which, translated into common parlance, means that he keeps a Canal street auction-shop. He

was arrested yesterday on a State warrant pro-cured by Henry Coguerel, who charges him wit-swindling him on a snide watch and chain. Frank Ring and Thomas Dillon were locked up in the Armory last night because they have no higher ambition than to pilfer candy and ap-ples, which led them to make away with N. Labizodoi's stand, in the vicinity of the Adelphi

Some of the young men who hold forth at a salcon on Kinzie street, in the vicinity of Ads street, vesteratay morning fried to burgiarize a store at No. 431 Kinzie street, but were frightened away before effecting their purpose by the approach of a patrolman.

Towards dusk last evening bargiars entered the leather store of C. C. Wallin & Son, No. 221 Lake street, but seem to have been scared away before committing any depredation. Officer Lamb discovered their traces while patroling his beat a few hours later.

John Meyer, of No. 613 Michigan avenue, and Heory Ebus were having a little time hat night in the Cherenne district, and when they started for home John found that he was loser to the extent of \$35 in currency, not including a mort-gage on some property, which he had in his overcoat pocket.

Joseph Garson and John Amps, two colored boys who succeeded in ingratisting themselves into favor at a Michigan avenue restaurant, were detected yesterday in a series of piliferings from the guests of the house. In their possession were found a valuable opera-glass, a fruit-knife, and a quantity of jewelry.

Sergt. Hatheway, of the Chicago Avenue Station, last night pulled the only house of ilf-fame known to be located in the North Division. It was kept by a low negro, who, for want of a better name, is called Louis Napoleon, on North Water street, near Dearborn. The inmates, some colored and some white trash, are of the lowest possible type. They gave, all sorts of fantastic names when taken to the station.

W. Laddaff No. 1073 West Ladden teach as

W. Ladd of No. 1078 West Jackson street, no. W. Ladd of No. 1073 West Jackson street, noticed some chickens that used to lay eggs for his breakfast cackling around the barnyard of Peter Bouahel, who resides in the same neighborhood, hadd jumped at the conclusion that Peter had stolen the chickens, and at once procured a wairant for his arrest. Peter assets that he blught the chickens from seme boys, not suspecting them to have been stolen.

complainant allowed him to retain his, this complainant to be about the sum of \$8,000, but which has since, by the increase in value of said land, become of much greater value; yet the said Brown has not accounted for or paid said profits to said Univariety, or to this complainant, but still retains the same, and ignores said contract with the said University and this complainant.

Specification 2. In that the said Andrew J. Brown, as the President of the Union Bank, in the year A. D. 1855 or 1856, agreed with this complainant that if this complainant would pay certain cals upon the stock of the Chicago, St. Charles & Mississippi Air Line Rall.

sponsible for the robbery, and was trundled away to the Madison Street Station.

John Norton claims that he is a DuPage County farmer, but yesterday he was caught ina rather tight box for a Granger. Two stolen horses, valued at \$500. were found in J. G. Kearney's livery stable, No. 46i State street, which 'Mr. Kearney said had been left there by Norton for safe keeping, as he had effected a large loan on them. Norton was found carousing around town yesterday with the money in his pocket. The case will receive a fuller investigation in the Police Court to-day.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

PAVING NORTH HALSTED. peronsly attended meeting of property owners living along North Halsted street from Division to the city limits was held yesterday afternoon at No. 703 Halsted. The meeting was called to order by Mr. William Kurz, on omination Mr. Eugene Sittig was elected Chair

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to take measures to have North Halsted street, which was one of the principal roughfares in the city, improved and paved, neluding that portion of the street running erty-owners were apparently anxious to have the improvement carried forward at once, and he hoped steps would be taken to push the matter

Mr. J. B. Smith, street contractor, who had made a bid at a previous meeting, was called upon to state his views regarding the project. He said that he had not come for the purpose of making a speech, but to see what the people were doing. He had made an offer for the work were doing. He had made an offer for the work, which was as follows: Seventy cents for curbing; \$2.60 for curb walls; \$2.60 for paving, without boards, and \$2.75 with boards, and 40 cents per cubic yard for filling. The city authorities, he said, as a general rule, were opposed to doing such work by private contract, but, since the people along the street were so anxions to have the work done and pay their assessments, he doubted not that they would consent to having the work done at once. After enough votes had been obtained, the Council would order the Board of Public Works to make assessments.

A gentleman said there were many who pre-Mr. Smith said he was not wedded to any kind of pavement. On sandy streets, a pavement with boards was preferable, while on hard, loamy

Mr. Sittig said that it was for the Aldermen of

Several Gentlemen—We have no Aldermen st present. [Applause.] Mr. Sittig said it seemed to him that Mr. Smith had made the best bid, and he would move that had made the best bid, and he would move that his offer be accepted.

The motion was unanimously carried.

On motion, the following Committee was appointed to wait upon the property-owners and get signatures: From Division to Blackhawk street, William Kurz and Jacob Sporn; Blackhawk to North avenue, S. Feld and F. Fritz; North avenue to Willow street, Henry Berger and John Loeffel; Willow to Clay street, R. Matthews and William Seydell; Clay to Centro avenue, C. Nissen and Charles Osten; Centro avenue to Sophia, F. Zimmer and William Bellinghausen; Sophia to Webster avenue, Thomas Boyle and A. G. Carl; Webster to Belden avenue, Eugene A. Sittig and M. S. Brady.

The meeting then adjourned.

SUBURBAN

EVANSTON. The Rt. Rev. Dr. McLaren, Bishop of the Diocese, preached yesterday morning in St. Mark's Church, Evanston, which was filled to its utmost capacity, the congregation being largely drawn from the other churches of the place In giving the usual announcements, the Bishop referred to the mission work of this Diocese, and stated that his study of the field since his nduction into office had convinced him more and more of its importance. He also expressed his satisfaction of the fact that more than a dozen important localities had signified a desire to have the services of the church established

LUMBER.

Business of the Grand Haven Region

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Jan. 16.—The various lumbering firms in this vicinity have now bal-anced up their books for 1875, and your correspondent has been able to secure a nearly comseason for THE TRIBUNE. The report includes all of the Grand River lumbering region below Grand Rapids.

Spring Lake, have employed 125 men: ent during the season, 26,164,000 feet, and shipped 27,-811 886 feet. Have on hand: lumber, 13,296,356 feet; logs, 8,000,600 feet. The year's sales mount to \$335,000. Wyman, Burwell & Co., Grand Haven, cut

6.325,000 feet; shipped, 8,900,000. On hand: lumber, 3,000,000; logs, 1,500,000.

Bacheller, Slaght & Co., Ferrysburg (Chicago parties), cut 7,000,000 feet; shipped, 8,500,000.
On hand, lumber, 2,000,000: logs, 2,000,000.
Jirson & Sidey, Spring-Lake, cut 2,000,000 feet for other parties.

for other parties.

White, Glover & Co., Ferrysburg, cut and shipped 9,500,000 feet. Logs on hand, 1,500,000. Roberts & Keisey. Grand Haven, cut 3,000,000 feet; shipped, 2,750,000. On hand, lumber, 230,000. Richard Roberts, Charlestown, cut and shipped 5,000,000 feet.
Thomas Heffron, Eastmanville, cut about 3,000,000 feet.

,000,000 feet.

Spoon & Thompson, Spoonville, cut about ,000,000 feet.

H. Christenson & Co., Numica, cut about

1,000,000 feet.
John J. Sands cut about 3,000,000 feet.
W. H. Bell & Co. cut about 1,000,000 feet.
Jeff Carson, cut about 3,000,000 feet.
Reynolds & Emlaw, Grand Haven, cut and chipped 4,286,988 feet. On hand, lumber, 150, 0; logs, 150,000. Boyden & Akeley, Grand Haven, cut and hipped 6.582,266 feet lumber, 42,122,000 shi gles. On hand, logs, 3,000,000.

Bigelow, Stone & Co. have cut about 4,000,000 Monroe, Bovce & Co., Spring Lake, cut 5,967.

017 feet; shipped 5,408,037. On hand 5,884,028; loge, 2,000,000. 5,834,028; logs, 2,000,000.

We cannot estimate with any approach to correctness the lumber crop for 1376, but this section will probably show a decrease. Cutler & Savidge are putting in only a half stock, and the large mill of Reynolds & Emlaw is burned. Others are stocking the same. It will be noticed from the above figures that, not with standing the low prices of last season, more lumber has been shipped than was cut here during 1875.—Monroe, Boyce & Co. being now the only firm holding over a large stock till next season.

The snow this week makes business lively, and men and teams are starting for the woods in The snow this week makes business lively, and men and teams are starting for the woods in

AN EFFECT OF HILL'S SPEECH.

To the Edder of The Chicago Trebune: EL Paso, Ill., Jan. 14,—The Rebel Gen. Hill's speech in Congress has had the effect her of bringing back to the Republicans, in this sec tion, a large number of Liberal and Independent voters. Among them might be mentioned promnent names, who have been the leaders of the We welcome them back to the party of the Union; and, united again after a brief but painful-astrangement, we will march on to victory in the glorious Centennial campaign, and out another quinting.

r quietus on Rebels and Rel Six Hours and a Half to Rock Island, Ill. The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, in connection with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, will, on and after Monday, Jan, 17, 1876, carry pass will, on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1876, carry passengers to Rock Island, Ill., in six and a half hours, leaving Wells Street Depot at 4 p. m. and arriving in Rock Island at 10:50 p. m., in time for a good night's rest, thus avoiding a tedious night's journey. This is 20 miles the shortest route, and two hours quicker running-time than its competitor. Passengers for Davenport, Is., Monmouth and Bushnell, Ill., via this train will arrive at their destination hours in advance of other routes. Through tickets for sale at the Wells Street Depot.

J. Markhoffer Davies, General Ticket Agent R., R. I. & St. L. R. R.

The 'Pomestic' Sewing-Machine Co. was the first to introduce the drop-leaf, now so universally used, and, though many imitators have arisen, the "Domestic" is still the favorite.

Lundborg's California Water

RIGNOLD.

True Story of That Affair Saturday Night.

McVicker Shakes His Finger in School master Fashion.

And Everybody Has the Most Friendly Feelings for Everybody Else.

Outrageous Conduct of Soldiers Who Chew Tobacco During the Siege of Harfleur.

How the "Super" Business Is Run in England --- Poor System in This Country. Special Troubles in This City.

Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. George Rignold-who is now playing an engage ent as Henry V. at McVicker's Theatre—at the Tremont House, where 'he is stopping. Mr. Rignold is remarkable for his handsome physique and features, and is known as a painstaking ous artist, who believes in having a play produced as near perfection as possible, and consequently in having proper support. His features are decidedly Anglo-Saxon, a broad, high forehead, light mustache, and light, curly hair, and dark eyes. air. Rignold is by all odds a very handsome man, modest and refined in his manner, and a pleasant gentleman to talk with, becoming quite animated in conversation. After a few moments' pleasant chat, in which

Mr. Rignold stated that American audiences were very appreciative, and he had come to like hem much, though some papers in the East had stated that he was arrogant and overbearing, which is certainly not the case, the reporter gan to question him in regard to the

LITTLE TROUBLE which occurred on the stage during the performance at McVicker's Theatre Saturday night, and which was reported in vesterday's TRIBUNE. The reporter stated that the item had attracted general interest, and the public rather sided with the "supers," and Mr. Rignold, for the action he had taken in their behalf. "In the first place," said Mr. Rignold, "they have an iniquitous system in vogue in this country for engaging "supea." While I appreciate my managers, Messrs, Jarrett & Palmer, who have done everything possible for me, and who have lived up to the letter of their contract, and while I also appreciate the kinduess shown me by the American public, I must say that in England we have a much better system for hiring the muchiabused, but always poor and generally honest. abused, but always poor and generally hones supernumeraries. There they engage these met

for a season at

A SHILLING A NIGHT,
and place them on the salary-list. This little
money is sufficient to buy them beer, and proves
and these men, generally hard satisfactory, and these men, generally workers during the day, find a couple of l

ployed.

R.—What is the result of this system?

Mr. R.—Well, I'll tell you. The result ployed.

R.—What is the result of this system?

Mr. R.—Well, I'll tell you. The result is simply this: A play is put noon the stage and rehearsed,—a pageant, for instance, like "Henry V." in which the "supers" play a very prominent part, and in which they assist in making pretty and historical pictures. By dint of kind talking, giving them a little extras once in a while, and in fact treating them like men, they become enthused to a certain degree with the play, and the result is correct drill and dressing and soldierly bearing, and no flat failures where the public expect to see grand scenic display and truthful representations of history.

R.—But is not the system the same here?

AN OBNOINOUS "SUPE" "SYSTEM.

Mr. R.—No, sir; and I'll just go into a bit of history of this, as it refers to my case. When I played my engagement at Booth's Theatre, in New York, I rehearsed a week with the "supers." They played the following week with me, and then there came new faces. I asked how this was, and was told that these men only came for fun. "But don't you pay them?" said I. I was answered the same as before. No. I'll tell you; they have a horrid system of engaging

for fun. "But don't you pay them?" said I. I was answered the same as before. No. I'll bell you; they have a horrid system of engaging these poor feilows, through the medium of a middleman, who is known as a "Captain of the supers." I presume these men are promised pay, but it seems they generally get very title, and very often nothing. Well, as I told you before, I had a change in "supers" before this at Booth's Theatre. I asked what the change meant, but received no satisfactory reply. I told them to put these men on the salary-list, and to do away with the "supers" Captain. They found fault with me for my interference, but they followed my advice in producing "Julius Cassar," and I

my advice in producing "Julius Cæsar," and I understand they find that it works to a charm. THE BAD SYSTEM PREVALENT IN THE "HUB." R.—How have you found it in other places? Mr. R.—The same, and it has cost me much annoyance. In the smaller towns, where I have played one or two nights, they have put on new year seek night, and the result was that my hear men each night, and the res scenes were speiled. In Boston I found the same trouble. There I got a letter from one of forty "supers" who stated to me that for eight performances, including Thanks-giving, and five rehearsals, they had gotten the munificent sum of \$1.50 each. It gotten the munificent sum of \$1.50 each. It affords me pleasure to treat these men well. I appreciate the surroundings of a play, and if they are perfect they inspire the actor, who, no matter who he may be, can never say he is perfect, and the public demands that these pictures shall be given with effect, and effect is everything in a pageant, and success depends in pleasing the public, in which the "supers" can gready assist. In Pittsburg I found the same trouble.

R.—But how about the trouble at McVicker's?
Mr. R.—Well, I'li tell you. It is pretty hard
to talk to a set of men whom you can't make unto talk to a set of men whom you can't make understand, when talking to them, on account of not knowing what to do. One will be listening with his mouth wide open, while others will be chewing and spitting tobacco-juice, others standing with legs wide apart,—anything but the bearing of soldiers. When they are to kneel some will shout, and when they are to shout it is vice versa. Now, you know they did not chew tobacco-during the French campaigns of Henry V.—at least, such is my impression,—and it looks a little like an abachrionism to see a mail-clad warrior with a quid in his cheek. I should as soon expect to see a Roman Citizen with a cigar in his mouth listening to Mark Anlony.

R.—But how did you get along with the men hore?

Mr. B.—At the reheaves less Monday Leet Monday I

Mr. R.—At the reheareal last Monday I found no men on the stage. It was my intention to address them, and tell them to do their best and I would pay them a dollar extra each at the end of the for night's engagement.

end of the foreight's engagement.

THEY WEEE NOT TRAINED.

R.—Well, what did you do about the matter?

Mr. R.—I understood that Mr. Lavell had drilled the men, and when I saked him why they were not at rehearsal I was told that they were workingmen, and could not get time to come to rehearsal during the day. It was my intention to go behind the scenes and talk to the men then, had they been there.

to go behind the scenes and talk to the men then, had they been there.

R.—Did you talk to them after?

Mr. R.—Yes, and I saked them what they got; but none of them knew, or seemed to have any knowledge of what pay they were to get. I told them they ought to know as a matter of business, and at the end of my engagement I would pay them \$1 each in addition.

MONDAY NORT'S PALLER.

two weeks out. Surely it was better to have them there all that time, and thus become con-versant with the action and business of the play. I asked them if they were content with their pay, and what it was. They said they could not tell what it was, and had tried to find out, but the Captain of the Supes would not tell. THE STORM. THE STORM.

R.—Did you advise the men?

Mr. R.—Yes. I asked them why they didn't know. I told them I would not incite them to do anything rash or to rebel, but as a matter of business I would advise them not to go on in the next scene until they knew how much they were to be paid. I told them I thought this was an abominable system of engaging men.

to be paid. I told them I thought this was an abominable system of engaging men. R.—What was done then?

Mr. R.—The stage manager spoke up to me and told me that the matter of "supers" pay was none of my business, which in a manner was true. But the change of men nightly was detrimental to me, and I am opposed to no iniquitous, a system.

MYDICKER TO THE RESCUE.

I do not want to have a word to say against Mr. McVicker, as I feel friendly to him, but he appeared in the wing, shaking his finger in regular school-boy style at me, and told me that I had nothing to do with the "supers" or their hiring; that that belonged to his business.

R.—What did you do then? R.—What did you do then? Mr. R.—I told Mr. McVicker to stop shaki

Mr. R.—I told Mr. McVicker to stop shaking his finger at me; that it was quite unnecessary; that he certainly was aware of the failure on account of the undrilled "supers" the first night. He said the affair was in the hands of Messrs. Bishop and Thorne, but these gentlemen denied the responsibility.

R.—What happened next?
Mr. R.—Mr. McVicker told me to attend to my own business, and I told him I would. This was all the conversation we had.

HE WILL CONTINUE HIS ENGAGEMENT.
R.—Will you play to night?
Mr. R.—Certainly, sir. I will not break my contract, and there is no bitterness at all engendered.
In conclusion, Mr. Rignold said that he felt

In conclusion, Mr. stignold said that he felt In conclusion, Mr. Rignold said that he f that this system of engaging "supes," expes, ong them to werk without pay, was outraged He believed that the managers did pay the generally, but that the "Captain" made own terms, and the men suffered according He thought a reform in this system was been needed. He also said that he he never had any fault to find with any actor or company he he acted with, and had no complaint to make, e-cept on this one thing, which he believed wou

scied with, and had no complaint to make, except on this one thing, which he believed would make him enemies among the managers, but it was one of those matters which should be changed. Mr. Rignold's engagement closes Saturday night, he playing Henry V. all the week, and it is very probable that, through his laudable efforts, the "supers" will get their pay, and, as a result, will put their souls in their work, and abandon the use of tobacco while besieging the city of Harfleur, and so increase the interest of the play, and fill McVickers's during the bresent week. the present week. WHAT A SUPER SAYS.

To the Ed tor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Allow me, as one of th infortunate "supes," to whom allusion was made in your issue of to-day, to controvert

statement made in your article, to-wit: that we were to be paid for our services at the rate of 50 cents per night. Now, the truth is, that there was not a "super" on the stage last night who knew what the recompense was to be until after the difficulty between Mr. Rignold and Mr. Sharp; then Mr. Sharp informed us that our pay was to be \$1 per week! or 14 2-7 cents for pay was to be 1 per security one matinee! In justice to the liberahty of the management of McVicker's Theatre please publish this correction, and oblige The Dukk of Nobrolk.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

LOCAL.
Forty new members were added to the Sec ond Regiment Saturday evening. They will form Company "G."

The receipts of the Good Samaritan Society for its first year were \$2,229.65, and expenses nearly the same amount. The examination of applicants for the West

Point cadet appointments, was made Saturday. The name of the successful one, out of the fourteen, will be announced within a few days. Saturday afternoon the body of a man wa found floating in the river, and it is supposed to be William Auferdeck, formerly a saloon-keeper at No. 286 State street. Foul play is suspected.

A new charity is shortly to be established in this city by the St. Vincent De Faul Society, in the shape of a House of the Little Sisters of the Foor. It will be located near St. Patrick's Church. A revolt of "supes" at McVicker's Theatre

his willingness to effect a reconciliation with The only whisky case Saturday was that of

Peter A. Schumacher, wholesale distiller, who was charged with destroying a book which he was required to keep. A plea of not guilty was entered, and, after hearing the argument, the jury returned a verdict to the same effect. A TRIBUNE reporter, Saturday, interviewed I F. Hoyt, formerly Chief Deputy under the Collector of Internal Revenue, who stated that during his term of office only one case of irreguduring his term of office only one case of irregularity among distillers or rectifiers came to his notice. This was in relation to the distillery of G. G. Russell, and occurred in the summer of 1874.

Mr. D. W. Munn returned from Milwaukee Saturday evening, where he had been to give bail upon his indictment by the Grand Jury in that city. He stated to a Tanuaux reporter that his bail had been fixed at \$15,000. The charges against him were conspiracy to defraud the Government and acaepting bribes. His trial is set for March 1.

A House Committee has taken temporary poe session of the books of the Feeedmen's Savings Bank for the purpose of investigation.

The European nations have backed out of the Andraesy arrangement, and whatever they henceforth suggest of the Turkish Administration will not have the gravity of organized and men

It has been discovered that \$12,000 has been illegalty consumed by the Government in the Black Hills business, a law forbidding such action as has been had being in obscure existence and having been recently discovered

and having been recently discovered.

The Democrats in Congress are dissatisfied with the course of Mr. Randall in demanding all or nothing in the amnesty matter, and will, following a programme already agreed to by the prominent men of both sides, to-day, under a suspension of the rules, introduce a bill granting amnesty to everybody in need of it; whereat Mr. Blaine will use and so amend the bill as to exclude the notorious Jefferson Davis. Thereupon, no more will be said that the majority wish to hear, and almost all the members will yote aye. Wellington and Napoleon.

whowledge of what pay they were to get. I told them they ought to know as a matter of business, and at the end of my engagement I would pay them \$1 each in addition.

MONDAY MIGHT'S FAILURE.

R.—That was all the trouble you had, then, up to Monday night?

Mr. R.—Yes. The play fell flat on that night, to naccount of the undrilled "supers," who failed to make the scenes effective. Nightly I saw strange faces, and it became very hard and soul-trying to act, when the most effective scenes were spoiled. I admit I am somewhat sensitive, but I believe much inspiration for acting is drawn from surroundings, which the "supers" aid in making attractive, and the public, too, is entitled to consideration, as well as these poor men, who ought to be paid, and I think a reform is needed in that quarter.

R.—Did you have any further trouble?

Mr. R.—Sturday the men came to the matinee. When the play was over I went to the manager and told him that I had understood that these were workingmen, and could not come in the daytime, as they had told me that they were workingmen, and could not come in the daytime, as they had told me that they were workingmen, and could not come in the daytime, as they had told me that they were workingmen, and could not come in the daytime, as they had told me that they were workingmen, and could not come in the daytime, as they had told me that they were workingmen, and could not come in the daytime, as they had told me that they were workingmen, and could not come in the daytime, as they had told me that they were workingmen, and could not come in the daytime, as they had told me that they were workingmen, and could not come in the daytime, as they had told me that they were workingmen, and could not come in the daytime, as they had told me that they were workingmen and could not come in the daytime, as they had told me that they were workingmen and could not come in the daytime, as they had told me that they were workingmen and could not come in the daytime, as they had told me that they were so t

THE ACTING MAYOR.

The Writ of Mandamus for a Special Election for Colvin's Successor Returnable To-Day.

Judge Beckwith and the Hon. J. P. Root Go to Springfield to Argue the Question for the Common Council.

Synopsis of the Brief and Argument of the Distinguished Counsel.

Some three weeks since, the Citizens' Association, in the names of C. M. Henderson and George Armour, through their counsel, E. S. Isham and M. W. Fuller, made an application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus, seeking to compel the Common Council to order a special election for Mayor, on the ground that the municipal organization, based on the act of April 10, 1872, which was adopted by the people of this city at a special election held in April last, created a vacancy in that office, ipso facto. The full text of the application was published at the time in The Tribune. In compliance with the prayer of the petitioners, the writ of mandamus was issued, returnable to-day, Jan. 17.

Last Monday evening the Common Council adopted a resolution empowering Mayor Colvin to retain counsel and contest the mandamus. Accordingly the Mayor sought the advice of Judge Beckwith and Messrs. Root and Arringadopted a resolution empowering Mayor Colvin to retain counsel and contest the mandamus. ton. Last evening the two first-named gentle-men left for Springfield, and will to-day appear in behalf of the City Council before the Sur Court. Judge Beckwith will deliver an oral argument, in which he will hold that the pres ent municipal officers are simply provisional, and clothed with power un-til new ones are elected under the new organization, as it is evident that the General Assembly did not, under any circumstances, intend to leave any municipality without a government. The statute provided for the officers required when towns become villages and villages cities; and, also, for the continuation of municipal authority whenever cities adopted the act of April, 1872. Judge Beckwith concurs in the opinion of Judge Dickey, late Corporation Council, that the act of the people, in adopting the new organization prolonged the terms of office of the several city officers until the next regular election at which they could be elected. To the objection raised, that such prolongation would be in violation of the article of the Constitution which prohibits any legislative body from extending the term of any office during the official life of its incumbent, Judge Beckwith states that, in the case in question, the people, who are the sovereign power, consented to the prolongation of the terms of office, by voting to become organized under the act of April, 1872. He further holds that the object of inserting the section "At the general election held in 1873, and biennishly thereafter, a Mayor shall be elected in each city," was for the sake of uniformity throughout the State; or, in other words, that the terms of the Mayors of all cities operating under the act of 1872 shall begin on the same day every two years.

The argument submitted by Messrs. Boot and Arrington is substantially as follows: Demurrents insist that there is no vacancy in the office of Mayor,—that the present incumbent will hold over until April, 1877. The theory of the relators is that the adoption of the Incorporation act was a new organization, with new officers for new terms. But the evident intent of the Legislature was that there is no vacancy in the office shall continue, but that they "shall thereupon exercise." They received new commissions by law and the election to act as officers under the new charter. The Mayor came into office with a term. That was a term under the new organization, as it is evident that the Gan eral Assembly did not, under any circumstances

and, once in, how can there be a vacan There are but two occasions when, in the new law, an election can heid for Mayor,—one at the reg election, and the other to fill a vacancy. Church.

A revolt of "supes" at McVicker's Theatre Saturday evening, caused a serious embarrassment to the progress of the play of Henry V. It was caused by a failure on the part of the managers to pay up.

The Executive Committee of the Cook County Central Republican Club transacted some important business at a meeting Saturday afterneon. The times of meeting were fixed for 2 p. m. for the first Ineeday of each month, and 7 p. m. on the third Tuesday.

The trouble about the Court-House plans is now likely to be soon ended, as a conference was held Saturday between Tilley and the Board of Public Works, it which that architect expressed his willingness to effect a reconciliation with said to hold under a new term, for if it is a new term, it is for a new office under a new law, and therefore he succeeds to nothing. The Legislature provided that elections should be held on certain days, and unit they came round the persons in office should perform the functions required by the law, when the reorganization should take place. This the people knew when they voted for the law. The attention of the Legislature was called to this question in relation to cities, reorganizing under the act, for, as will be seen from the law in the case of a town organizing s a city, there shall be called an election to elect the first ofheers, and they shall hold until the election comes round regularly under the at. said to bold under a new term, for if it is a ne election comes round regularly under the and In the case of a city already organumo In the case of a city already organized changing its organization no such tring is necessary. Had the Legislature considered it so, it would have provided for a city as for a town, and by making this marked distinction it has very clearly expressed the intention to have no elections in case of a city except those fixed by the act, the officers then in office helding on until their successors could be elected. Nor does the new act operate to extend the term of any person in office after his election. The General Assembly had the right to peas this act and submit it to the people of Chicago, and the law did not operate in Chicago until it was adopted. The evil sought to be remedied by the constitutional provision was the procuring of legislation by certain officers,

of Chicago, and the law did not operate in Chicago until it was adopted. The evil sought to be remedied by the constitutional provision was the procuring of legislation by certain officers, whereby their terms was extended. This provision prohibits the Legislature from passing a law which shall so operate, but there is no prohibition against the passage of a law which coupled with the vote of the people, may extend a term; for, by their vary vote, they have an opportunity to speak. This law does not amount to a legislative appointment of officers without the consent of the people, for it was submitted to the people and fixed a term to begin with the adoption of the law, and ended a term therein fixed. Barring the question that special legislation is prohibited, it would have been competent for the Mayor and Aldermen in the act, and if submitted to a popular vote it would have amounted to an election. The counsel then go on to mention the South Park act of 1869 and the legislation arising therefrom. In this case the Supreme Court held that the Park Commissioners were corporate authorities within the meaning of the Constitution, as the people of the town named had consented by their votes to the mode of their appointment. The same decision subsequently was also made in the case of the St. Clair Drainage Company. The theory of the relators is, that the Council have power to call a special election. If so, it is because they have some power under a they holding? Can they be Aldermen and at the same time not Aldermen? If they are Aldermen for one purpose, are they not Aldermen for all purposes? They are in the same category with the Mayor, and if there is a vacancy in the office of ene, there is in the other. I may be said to be unfair that a Mayor should hold beyond the period for which he other. I may be said to be unfair that a Mayor should hold beyond the period for which he the cetted. This, however, is equalized. If the election on the Charter had been held sixty days before the third Tueslay in April, 1875, i

Singular Act of a Monomaniac.

For a year past, at intervals of about a month, a man about 45 years of age, of genteel appearance, fine figure, and good, lational conversational powers, has been in the habit of riding on the ferry-boats between Philadelphia and Gloucester. He always brings a large paper package with him, and as soon as the boat gets fairly under way, he opens the package and drops its contents, piece by piece, into the river. In this way numerous articles of clothing, of good

quality, books of large size and exper

quality, books of large size and expensive histing, boo's and shoes, new and partly wore, has been committed to the tides. Attimes he bring a box of egars, and drops them one by one into the river, until the box is empty. He was conquestioned why he squandered things in the way; his reply was that "the tide would doubless, carry them to some one who would make good use of them."

The officers and crews of the boats have accome quies familiar with his person, and whenever he comes on board, his actions are wither with considerable interest. No attempt has we been made to restrain him from committed with considerable interest. No attempt has we been made to restrain him from committed and parfectly aware of what he is doing. He last ride was on Thursday last, when on the down trip he distributed to the waves a small down trip he distributed to the waves a small down trip he distributed to the waves a small down trip he distributed to the waves a small down trip he distributed to the waves a small down trip he distributed to the waves a small down trip he distributed to the waves a small down trip he distributed to the waves a small down trip he distributed to ack som of the articles with a boat-hook as they floated past the stern, but without result.

DEATHS.

BAKER—Jan. 15, Mrs. Annie S. Baker, dauguter of J. P. and Althea L. Smith, aged 31 years. Funeral from their residence, 61d West Washington street, Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 8:20 a. m. The remain will be taken to Aurora, Ill., for interment;

will be taken to Aurora, Ili., for interment.

MoNULTY—On the 16th inst., at the residence of his daugnier, Mrs. J. W. Rowe, 2s Silver street, Dunis McNulty, aged 63 years,

Funeral Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 a, m by an riagge to Calvary.

DANE—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Sunday afternoon, Jrn. 19, at the residence of her son, James F. Dun, No. 117 South Robey street, Mrs. Mary R. Dans, at the 79th year of her age.

Funeral service at No. 117 South Robey street at o'clock Monday, 17th inst. Friends of the family univited. Remains will be taken East for interment. COMFORT—On the 15th inst., of scarlet fever, Labroungest daughter of Richard W. and Olive Comfort, ged 4 years and 10 months.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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